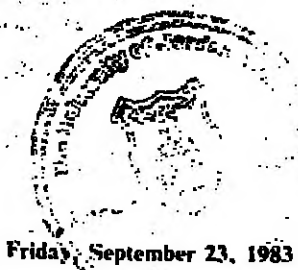


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Vol. LI, No. 15428 1555

Labour weighs Shamir offer

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party will today begin formal deliberations on whether to accept prime minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir's invitation to form a Likud-Labour coalition. Shamir was charged on Wednesday with forming a new government by President Chaim Herzog.

Senior Labour Party sources said they believed Peres will accept the invitation for a meeting — at least for courtesy's sake. But it was not yet clear whether the Labour Party would take the offer seriously.

Shamir phoned Peres on Wednesday, shortly after meeting with Herzog. The move was no surprise; six members of the present coalition had threatened not to vote for Shamir's government if a sincere attempt for forming a "national unity government" was not made.

In the brief telephone conversation and in a letter which arrived later, Shamir suggested a discussion on joint guidelines for the proposed government and on division of portfolios. He did not detail.

Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat (one of the six MKs who initiated the drive for a broad coalition) met Peres yesterday. After the meeting Ben-Porat said he had reason to be optimistic, but he would not give any further explanation.

Meanwhile, former justice minister Haim Zadok joined Menahem Hacoen, Yehzekel Zakai and Arye Nehamkin in advocating talks with the Likud. One



President Chaim Herzog charges Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir with the task of forming the next coalition government at Beit Hanassi on Wednesday.

should check whether an agreement on new guidelines for the government can be reached, Zadok said on Israel Television last night.

Within Labour, there is also vocal opposition to joining a Likud-led government. According to MK Yossi Sarid, one of the main opponents, the Likud and Labour would not be able to reach agreement on basic issues, such as whether peace negotiations should be pursued on the basis of territorial compromise. U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan or the Likud's version of autonomy.

Before Shamir seeks the Knesset's confidence, he will have to tie up some loose ends with Agudat Yisrael, Tami and Tehiya. These are not expected to become major issues, leaders of the various parties said.

"It will go smoothly," MK Avraham Shapira asserted, referring to Agudat Yisrael's demands. "I am sure we'll reach an arrangement with Shamir before the vote in the Knesset," he said.

Agudat Yisrael wants clear commitments for amending the Law of Return and for a bill restricting archaeological digs where human remains should be found.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. blasts Syrian and Soviet role in Lebanon

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — In their toughest statements to date, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz have blamed Syria and the Soviet Union for the latest escalation of fighting in Lebanon.

Their remarks on Wednesday were followed yesterday by an overwhelming 30 to 6 vote in the House Foreign Affairs committee in favour of a compromise resolution worked out earlier, enabling U.S. marines to remain in Lebanon for at least another 18 months.

Despite the support of the Democratic Congressional leadership, the compromise has been challenged by some Democrats in the house. But it is still expected to win approval on Capitol Hill.

Reagan, meeting with reporters at the White House, charged that Syria had reneged on promises to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. He also accused the Syrians of acting as if they held "a proprietorship" over Lebanon.

The Soviet Union, he added, has been "behind much of what is presently going on" in Lebanon. Shultz told Congress that the Soviet Union now has some 7,000 military personnel in Syria — as opposed to 5,000 a few weeks ago.

The secretary said the Syrians were permitting Palestinian forces to return to Lebanon in violation of last year's agreement for the peaceful evacuation of PLO and Syrian troops from West Beirut.

"Our policy, and that of Lebanon," the secretary told the House and Senate foreign affairs committees in separate sessions, "has had two tracks: foreign troop withdrawal and national reconciliation. Both these tracks have been blocked by Syria, which has been heavily rearmed by the Soviet Union since last summer."

"No one questions Syria's legitimate security concerns with respect to Lebanon," Shultz continued. "But Syria, unlike Israel, has been unwilling to negotiate with

French bomb rebels in Lebanon mountains

BEIRUT. — French Super Etendard fighter jets bombed anti-government artillery positions in Lebanon's central mountains for the first time yesterday after French and Italian peacekeeping forces were shelled in Beirut, Lebanese and western military sources said.

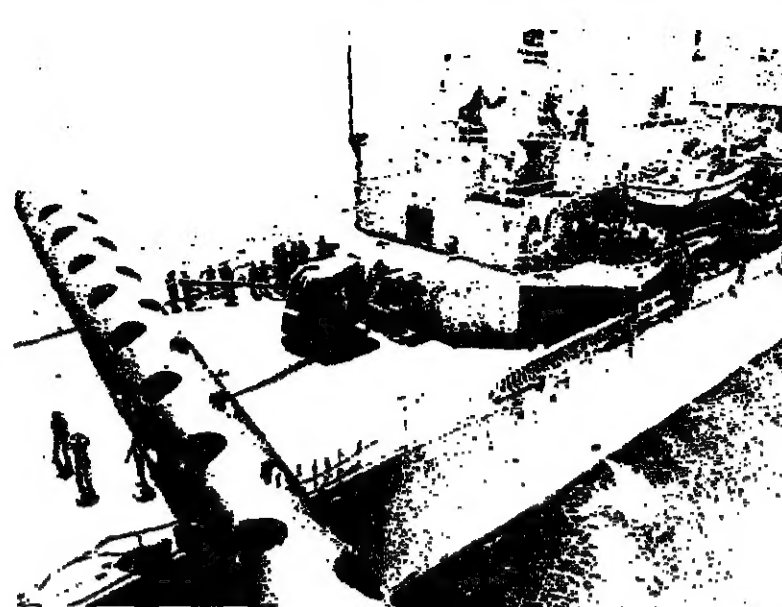
The French contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force went on alert, scrambling into sandbagged bunkers and foxholes in their camp in Beirut as the jets from the French carrier Foch streaked through the city's skies.

A Lebanese military source said eight French planes took part in the bombing. The raid marked the first time any of the four contingents of the multinational peacekeeping force have used air power to attack anti-government forces.

Beirut radio reported that 40 Soviet-made Grad rockets rained down after sunset yesterday on the coastal town of Byblos, 36 kilometres north of Beirut, where the Lebanese have a new military airfield. The radio also reported shells landing on army positions in Khade, near Beirut Airport.

Meanwhile, U.S. and Saudi Arabian efforts to mediate a cease-fire in Lebanon gathered momentum with influential Saudi businessman Rafik Hariri flying to Beirut last night for talks with Lebanese officials.

Earlier yesterday, U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane had separate talks in Damascus with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam, who is due to leave for New York today for the UN General Assembly meeting, and



The USS Virginia seen over a helicopter's 50-calibre machine gun off the Lebanese coast on Wednesday. The Virginia is a nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser.

Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt. No details of the talks were disclosed.

Saudi Arabian envoy Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, the chief architect of a cease-fire proposal being considered, was expected in the Syrian capital last night.

Some radio reports said a cease-fire was imminent, but a senior Lebanese official said Beirut was still waiting to hear news of the talks in Damascus.

The main dispute is over which politicians should represent the Lebanese government in an eventual "national dialogue" on the future of Lebanon.

Syria, a key participant in the

cease-fire talks, has vetoed Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and parliamentary speaker Kamal Assad, much to the anger of conservative Lebanese.

The exact target of the Etendard jets from the Foch, stationed off the Beirut coast, could not be determined.

The French apparently did not inform other members of the peacekeeping force in Beirut, who professed ignorance of the French plans and the exact targets.

One western military source said the French struck at Druse positions near the key mountain town of Suk al-Gharb, 15km. southeast of Beirut.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hebron move paves way for settlers

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israeli acting mayor of Hebron on Wednesday cancelled a petition brought last year by the town's original Arab council, which had led to a halt in expansion of Jewish settlement in the heart of the town.

The acting mayor, civil administration official Zamir Shemesh, acted on instruction of the Defence Ministry. He informed Jerusalem's Arab mayor, who represented the municipality, that the city had reached an agreement with the civil administration effectively negating all the causes for the original petition.

Even as Shemesh's letter was being delivered by hand to Speaker's chambers in Jerusalem, the settlers

were taking delivery of another two caravans — with the permission of Defence Minister Moshe Arens — near another formerly Jewish-owned building in the centre of Hebron known as Beit Romano. The building served as a school for Arab girls until it was seized by the army last year for "military purposes."

Two weeks ago, the Defence Ministry decided that the "military purposes" no longer applied, and decided to turn it over to the settlers, some of whom have been living in the building for several months and have set up a seminary there.

The Arab municipality petitioned the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem last September after settlers began demolishing abandoned buildings adjacent to the Avraham

Avinu synagogue in the old Jewish quarter of Hebron. The settlers had not obtained a permit as required by law for the demolition of the buildings. They waited until after the municipality had closed on a Thursday (Friday being the Moslem day of rest) and light was fading before sending in their bulldozers.

The municipality also challenged the placement of several large mobile homes which the settlers had parked in the courtyard of the restored synagogue, once again without receiving the required permits. The court issued an interim injunction at the time halting all further work.

The Arab acting mayor of Hebron, Mustafa Natshe, and his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

IDF to Lebanese: Don't deal with terrorists

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Israel Defence Forces officers met recently with Druse and Christian notables from villages north of the Awali River to demand that they not collaborate with the terrorists who are infiltrating into the Shouf Mountains.

The meetings were mainly with notables from villages very close to the IDF's new line in Lebanon.

IDF soldiers carry out patrols in these villages from time to time to demonstrate their presence in the area.

IDF sources believe that the terrorists will try to attack Israeli forces only if they have the villagers' cooperation.

Druse from the Shouf visiting Israel have reported that corpses of Druse notables murdered during the last two weeks by the Phalange

are still lying unburied in the villages of Abey and Mata. The Phalange have not allowed the bodies to be buried.

The visiting Druse called on Israeli Druse to appeal to the government to urge the Phalangists to allow the bodies to be buried.

They also said that the Druse will continue to fight for retention of Suk al-Gharb, a strategic location dominating 24 Druse villages.

NEWS ANALYSIS/Susan Bellos

Rishon a test of school integration's future

The Rishon LeZion junior high school crisis will be over and done with "within the month," Education Minister Director-General Eliezer Shmueli predicted in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* on Wednesday.

This was a day after the two-hour strike in schools in the central region called by the Histadrut Teachers' Union. The union threatened a countrywide strike after Succot if the dispute was not settled by then.

While not prepared to say that he would resign if this does not come to pass, Shmueli made it abundantly clear that he regards the Rishon crisis as a test case for the future of school integration in Israel. On Rishon's success or failure hangs the fate of junior high schools in Beersheba, Ramat Gan, Herzliya,

Holon and Bat Yam — all major urban centres with mixed populations.

But the odd fact is that it is the director-general rather than Education Minister Zevulun Hammer who appears to be fighting the battle. Hammer, in fact, has sought a compromise with both the parents and the teachers unions. According to ministry insiders, this strange formation may portend a massive battle over the education budget.

Hammer's own convictions about the school reform are far from crystal clear. While he has often spoken out in favour of integration, it is a fact that the largely Ashkenazi elite who send their children to the state religious schools still fear being swamped by the large majority of poorer and often disadvantaged Oriental pupils who study there. Furthermore, some of the

foot-dragging over the school reform during the past few years may have been the result of the NRP minister's concentration on other issues, such as more Jewish religious input in curricula.

But the main issue today may boil down to the minister's battle plans for the anticipated \$5 billion budget cut that may be demanded by the Treasury in the next two weeks. Current horror stories being bandied around the ministry include the possibility of children being sent home at 11 or even 10 a.m. Clearly, in such a major budget battle, Hammer is going to need all the backing he can get from both the teachers unions and parents in the possible orchestration of national strikes against such cuts. If this occurs, social and educational goals will inevitably take second place to the

absolute bottom line of school hours.

In the meantime, Eliezer Shmueli, who worked very closely with the late Education Minister Zalman Aranne in designing the school reform 15 years ago, is fighting tooth and nail at Rishon and he's angry: "We've been screaming about integration for the past 15 years, but the very fact that a school situation like Rishon LeZion exists, is the clearest possible indication that there is still a big social gap in this country."

The school reform seeks to put seventh, eighth and ninth graders into separate junior high schools, sometimes attached to a secondary school. Educationally, it has often been justified as a stepping stone between the relatively cozy elemen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



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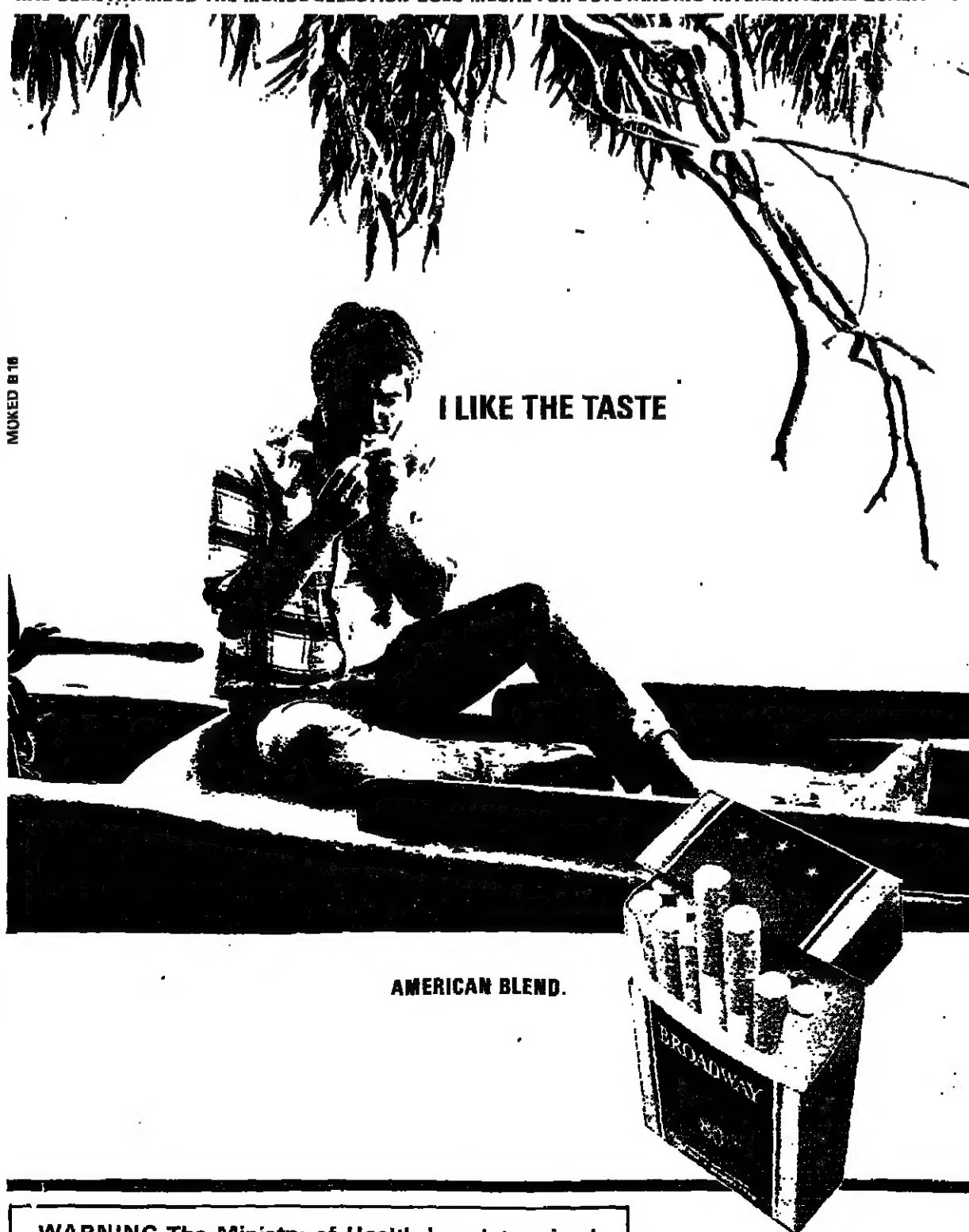
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AMSTERDAM	12	14	17	63
BRUSSELS	10	10	17	63
CHICAGO	4	3	12	54
COPENHAGEN	11	12	16	61
FRANKFURT	12	14	18	61
GENEVA	8	10	13	73
Helsinki	14	17	21	61
HONG KONG	27	21	32	60
JERUSALEM	18	24	27	61
LONDON	8	10	18	61
MADRID	13	15	22	60
MUNICH	15	17	22	62
N.Y. NEW YORK	23	27	31	61
PARIS	11	12	17	61
RIO DE JANEIRO	13	15	21	70
SAO PAULO	10	10	15	59
STOCKHOLM	9	10	14	57
TOKYO	23	23	28	62
ZURICH	10	10	17	72

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	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	46	16-25	26
Golan	45	14-26	26
Nahariya	74	20-29	29
Safed	57	15-24	23
Tel Aviv	50	24-27	28
Tiberias	47	19-32	32
Nazareth	41	18-27	28
Afula	44	18-30	30
Shomron	45	17-27	28
Tel Aviv	58	21-28	28
B-G Airport	58	21-28	28
Jericho	38	19-34	34
Gaza	63	20-27	27
Beer-sheva	48	16-29	30
Eilat	28	—35	36

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Ruth Rappaport Day Care Centre in Ramot was opened by the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Rappaport, in the presence of Teddy Kollek, mayor of Jerusalem; Raya Jaglom, president of World WIZO; Adina Matalon, Head of WIZO's child welfare dept.; the Rappaport family; guests from abroad and members of the World WIZO executive and Jerusalem branch. The ceremony was chaired by Michal Modan, chairman of WIZO Israel.

Dr. and Mrs. Manfred R. Lehmann of New York arrived in Jerusalem for the re-interment of their son, the late Jamie Lehmann, at Har Hamenuhot. They will also participate at the dedication Saturday night of the new building of the Jamie Lehmann Musar Institute, which was donated by the Lehmann family. The institute will be under the leadership of Rabbi Shlomo Wolbe.

Burstyn on to the scene.



Next week's larger-than-life LIFE STYLE magazine, tabloid-sized starting this Wednesday, will include the following stories:
* Tel Aviv may take a long time recovering from the recent visit of entertainer Mike Burstyn. LIFE STYLE tagged along to report on a Day in the Life.
* Life really does begin at 40 for people who are having a baby after that age.
* The preconceived notions about male models make it difficult to assess the profession objectively. LIFE STYLE investigates.
* If your sphincter doesn't obey you, relax: it's all in muscle control.
* Plus LIFE STYLE's regular features — Beauty Spots, Matter of the Heart, Kirshen's Adam an' cosmetics, Matt Nesvitsky's pensive pencil, and Scrabble.

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HOME NEWS

Journalists withdraw call for Sharon boycott

Jerusalem Post Staff

The executive of the Jerusalem Journalists' Association decided on Wednesday to rescind the partial boycott of Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon it had declared on Tuesday.

The chairman of the Jerusalem association, Gabi Brun, said that an error in professional journalistic judgement had been made in calling the boycott. He added, however, that the announcement had achieved its purpose in that it focused public attention and discussion on Sharon's attacks on Israeli journalists.

The association also announced that it would ask Attorney-General

Yitzhak Zamir to determine to what extent Sharon's attacks on the media fall within the libel law.

In reaction to the association's decision to drop the boycott, Sharon said yesterday that its imposition and removal makes little difference, "considering the distortions about me that appear constantly in some of the media." He said he plans to continue speaking to the public directly all over the country.

On the possibility that the journalists might seek to press a libel charge against him, Sharon said "I won't hesitate for a moment to ask to have my immunity dropped to clarify in court the slander against me in some of the media and who is responsible for it."

Pentagon delaying approval of Lavi technology transfer

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Pentagon has failed to meet its own deadline for approving a licence essential for the development of Israel's new aircraft fighter, the Lavi.

Israeli officials in Washington have been assured by the U.S. administration that the problem is merely "bureaucratic," but they are by no means convinced. There is some high level concern that the Pentagon, for whatever reason, is deliberately dragging out the process.

Last week, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger assured Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosensaft that by September 20 the Grumman Aerospace Corporation, a Lavi subcontractor, would receive a

technology transfer licence allowing it to develop the wing and tail section for the Israeli fighter.

That would have met the 90-day deadline set in June when Grumman first made the official request.

But as of yesterday, the licence had not yet reached Grumman. Administration officials cited "paper shuffling" as the major reason for the delay.

But Israeli Aircraft Industry and Grumman executives here in Washington are clearly worried.

In building the plane over the course of the coming years, Israel will require many similar U.S. licences for a wide variety of components. If the Pentagon should continue delaying these requests, the timetable for the Lavi project would be seriously set back.

HEBRON

(Continued from Page One)

council were dismissed in July following the murder of a young settler in the town. Among the reasons for their dismissal given by the government at the time was the fact that they had brought the petition against the local military governor and other Israeli officials effectively halting the settlers' plans.

The dismissal of Natshe and his council and their replacement by an Israeli official clearly paved the way for cancellation of the petition. Shemesh has served for the past 16 years as the military government staff officer in charge of absentee property — the very official in charge of tracing, administering and now transferring formerly Jewish-owned property in the city.

He and his superiors also waited until the last possible moment to cancel the petition and effectively dismiss the advocate, since the legal briefs for the final hearing before the court had to be presented by today. The final hearing was set for September 26, this coming Monday.

In an agreement attached to the letter, Shemesh and the local civil administration officer informed the court that the original causes for the petition had been negated, "and we therefore ask the court that the interim and temporary injunctions be cancelled and the petition be dismissed without an order for expenses."

In his letter to Speer, Shemesh writes that the settlers have in the meantime applied and been granted permits for their caravans, and that the police have completed their investigation into the municipality's complaints about the illegal demolition and conveyed their findings to the attorney general.

Beit Shemesh Engines

TEL AVIV. — Elkana Caspi has been elected chairman of the board of Beit Shemesh Engines, the Defence Ministry has announced.

Caspi served as director of Tudiran industries for 20 years before leaving the company two years ago.

ARRIVALS

Marilyn Schwartzman, president of the Women's League for Israel, for inspection of the WLI inmates and meetings at the Hebrew University.

No Phalangists in Syria for talks

A spokesman for the Lebanese Forces (Phalangists), Pierre Jazbek, now in Israel, yesterday denied reports that representatives of his organization were in Damascus negotiating a cease-fire.

Earlier this week, Jazbek

Red Cross visits

2 IDF prisoners

GENEVA (Itim). — Representatives of the International Red Cross visited the two Israel Defence Forces soldiers being held by Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command, last Friday.

A Red Cross spokesman said the representatives were accompanied by a doctor.

It was the second Red Cross visit to the two captives. The first was on May 4.

New evidence in murder case

By MICHAL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The police team investigating the murder of nurse Carmela Blass has discovered where murder suspect Shimon Hermon, a lawyer, changed the tires of his car after the act to cover his tracks, police representative Pakad Michel Hadad told the magistrate's court on Wednesday.

New findings in the investigation led the district attorney to postpone the presentation of the charge sheet that had been due on Wednesday to enable the police to complete their inquiry.

The police presented magistrates court judge Ari Ziv-Av with three secret documents detailing the new findings and asked him to extend Hermon's remand by 15 days, with

the approval of Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir. The latter's approval is required for extending a suspect's remand beyond 30 days.

Blass, 32, of Tel Aviv, was murdered on July 18 and her body burned. She was five months pregnant, and police believe that her boyfriend, Hermon, murdered her because she claimed he had fathered the baby she was carrying.

Hermon's attorney, David Libai, refused to question the police representative because the material handed the judge had been kept from him. He said his client is innocent, and that if the police had sufficient evidence against him, a charge sheet would have been prepared already.

Ziv-Av extended Hermon's remand by eight days.



Astronaut Anna Fisher, who gave birth just two months ago, has been assigned to an August 1984 U.S. space shuttle flight. Her husband is also an astronaut.

(UPI telephoto)

FRENCH

(Continued from Page One)

Beirut, where the Lebanese Army has been battling Druse and Palestinian attackers.

But a Lebanese military source said the target was in Syrian-controlled territory, in Dhour Shweir in the Upper Mountains.

The attack came after four French soldiers were wounded in a rocket and mortar attack against the French compound near the horse race track in downtown Beirut. Two other French soldiers were wounded in a grenade attack on a French truck.

U.S. F-14 Tomcat fighters from the carrier USS Eisenhower streaked over Beirut and the mountains yesterday in another of the reconnaissance flights which have become almost a daily feature of American military activity here.

A marine spokesman said the marine compound at Beirut Airport was quiet following nighttime battles by U.S. Navy warships against batteries firing at the residences of President Amin Jemayel and U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon.

Shrapnel from the artillery batteries on the suburbs east of Beirut on Wednesday night also shattered glass at the French ambassador's residence. No one was reported hurt there.

SHAMIR

(Continued from Page One)

mainly are found. According to MK Menahem Porush, arrangements should also be made to stop Egged's Sabbath bus services.

Agudat Yisrael also wants the complete implementation of an agreement to appoint six of its deputy director-generals in government offices. So far only one has been appointed, Shapira said.

Tami, according to its MK Ben-Zion Rubin, wants to triple funds allocated for large families in the coming fiscal year to 151.5 billion. It also wants free education for three and four year olds.

Tehiya will seek measures guaranteeing money for establishing Jewish settlements in Judea and Samaria, including the rebuilding of the Jewish quarter in Hebron, Tehiya MK Hannan Porat said.

David Landau adds: If, as is still the prediction of most pundits, the efforts to set up a unity government fail, Shamir's goal will be to reconstitute the present coalition in a "frozen photograph" situation — at least for the first two or three months.

In other words, the cabinet that he will present to the Knesset will be virtually identical to the outgoing cabinet, and the various ministers who harbour hopes of promotion will have to bide their time until mid-winter.

Shamir hopes in this way to be able to balance against each other the demands of the coalition partners for improvements in their relative positions within the cabinet.

Among the appointments which Shamir might not be able to postpone until the winter, how he chairmanship of the Ministerial Committee on Settlements and a second deputy premiership.

The Liberal Party is expected to insist on the latter, and to put in a

Fine weather helps usher in Succot holiday

Jerusalem Post Staff

In beautiful fall weather, Israel moved out of doors during the holiday into Succot booths or the nation's forests and beaches.

In Jerusalem and other hill towns, traditional Jews had to brave chilly temperatures Wednesday night to eat the Succot eve meal outdoors.

Succot booths also went up along the new Awali defence line and other Israel Defence Forces positions in Lebanon. The army chaplain corps agreed to have a separate Lebanon category in the annual Beautiful Succot contest, rather than including it in the Northern Corps contest. The troops in Lebanon had complained that the absence of women soldiers north of the border gave unfair advantage to units inside Israel proper.

Some 800 Israelis crossed into Egypt to spend the holiday along the beaches of the Gulf of Eilat. Hotels in Eilat were filled to capacity, and officials estimated that 70,000 Israelis arrived in the town for the holiday. Police reinforcements were on hand to help direct traffic.

A bountiful supply of high grade *etrogim* and *lulavim* was available in the pre-Succot marketplace this year and merchants reported good sales.

David Rudge adds from Haifa:

A mini-film festival entitled *Cannes Here* opened last night with the screening of *War Games* at the Shavit Cinema on Mount Carmel. A total of 25 foreign films — all new to Israel — will be shown at the Shavit and nearby Cinematheque throughout the Succot holiday.

Organizers of the project, the municipality and local film distributors, have invited film critics, writers and members of the Israeli cinema industry to the screenings. The organizers hope to make the film festival an annual event.

Other Succot activities organized by the municipality include a street entertainment programme on Rehov Herzl in the Hadar quarter, next Tuesday afternoon. The road will be closed from 5 to 7 p.m. for a series of events including a horsecart race, a parade of fashion models, art exhibitions and pavement paintings.

A Yiddish operetta was staged in the city's Memorial Park last night and a Moroccan folk evening is to be held at the same venue next Monday.

2 pilots die in plane crash

HERZLIYA (Itim). — A light plane with two people aboard crashed on Wednesday in a field in the Sharon, killing both occupants.

The two crash victims, Pabiel Baron, 19, of Givatayim and Amir Degani, 19, of Ra'anana, were trainees in an Israel Defence Forces pilots training course.

On Wednesday afternoon the two took off from Herzliya airport in a rented Tomahawk plane, heading towards a flight training area in the

Sharon. Near kibbutz Yakum, the plane reportedly went into a spin at a low altitude and crashed into a field.

The Airports Authority has appointed a special team to investigate the cause of the accident.

Eyewitnesses said that the two were performing aerobatic tricks at low altitudes. Sources at the airport confirmed that the plane was apparently performing tricks contrary to regulations.

RISHON A TEST

(Continued from Page One)

tary school environment and Israel's much more competitive secondary schools. Socially, in a country where parents are often violently opposed to six-year-olds being bused, 12 is considered the latest age at which school integration can be attempted. This does not mean that age 12 is ideal, but merely the only practical age. These arguments are well known to the teachers unions, but they are still saying, at Rishon and elsewhere, that age 12 is too late for successful integration.

Questioned as to why there are sudden and violent interruptions now and why the reform still embraces only 55 per cent of the school system, Shmueli said: "It gets tougher as you go along, not easier. In the early years, we put up large new junior highs with superior facilities in ethnically and socially homogeneous development towns. That was no problem, everyone in those communities wanted them."

But today, Shmueli pointed out, there's a combination of a new, hostile middle-class population plus the teachers unions, with their historic quarrel over the school reform. The teachers, now as 15 years ago, feel that the reform will shortchange the elementary schools in terms of facilities, prestige and better qualified teachers, and shortchange their union by cutting down its numbers.

Shmueli describes some of the parents at Rishon as simply motivated by prejudice. "I'm sick of those hypocrites who say that they don't mind their kids playing with the disadvantaged in the neighbourhood so they aren't against integration — but they draw the line at school. If not there, where else?"

But what about parents who fear that sensitive, clever children may be shoved into the same class as non-academically oriented rowdies? Shmueli retorted: "That attitude is pure racism. There is good and bad, bright and stupid, in all communities. How dare anybody today imply that Oriental or disadvantaged children are all non-academic or rowdy?"

Shmueli says that he's determined to put his foot down at Rishon: He claims, and all the evidence backs him up, that whenever the ministry was decisive on the reform, the parents came to terms and adjustment afterwards was relatively smooth. There have been no strikes by parents after the reform was carried out in any neighbourhood in Israel, only before.

The director-general categorically denied press reports

earlier this week that a committee is going to be set up at Rishon to examine the feasibility of the reform.

"What on earth do we need another committee for?" Shmueli asked, pointing out that no less than five blue-ribbon academic and parliamentary committees have evaluated the school reform over the past 15 years, and each one has strongly favoured its implementation. "Throughout my whole career I've never known an educational project that has been as microscopically examined as the school reform," he added.

Why, then, does Hammer appear to be dithering? Why wasn't the law enforced this week? Shmueli says that the minister, and he firmly supports him, opposes sending police into elementary schools since "We still believe in methods of persuasion rather than force, we've been taking parents to junior highs and showing them that they're not such dreadful places, and bringing them to talks and exhibitions about the school reform."

Slightly stung by the charge that these measures seemed manifestly ineffective at Rishon, Shmueli said: "You must convince the parents and this can't be done by violence. That would only lead them to sabotage the reform's proper implementation once their kids are forced into integrated classrooms."

But he added that he is "absolutely certain" that parental opposition in Rishon will die out because "the parents there are dead wrong if they think they can take the law into their own hands. I want parents to be involved and even to be critical about education, but this is a case of citizens either accepting the law, which the municipality is trying to enforce, or flouting it and taking the consequences."

Shmueli admitted that the reform has taken much longer than anybody ever imagined. Partly, he said, it has been due to a shortage of funds, but "It's also the problem of re-educating Israeli society. Going against ethnic and social prejudice is a very long process." Shmueli said he feels "miserable" when the reform is introduced by force, and "sometimes blame myself when I realize that we did not train teachers sufficiently on how to teach integrated classrooms. This reform can only succeed if teachers are imbued with the feeling that integration is a social and educational mission."

Teachers still often misunderstand children from a different social and ethnic background. "But if we do not fight for integration, then I think we've failed as a society."

U.S. BLASTS

(Continued from Page One)

Lebanon over how to reconcile its security concerns with Lebanon's sovereign right to follow its own path. The question arises whether Syria's aim is to assure its security or to assure its domination of Lebanon.

At the same time, Shultz continued, "Syria is using its leverage within Lebanon to obstruct the process of national reconciliation. Indeed, Syria has instigated and organized political opposition within Lebanon and has armed several factions engaged in military actions against the legitimate government."

Regarding Israel, the secretary pointedly noted that Israel "continues to have influence with many groups in Lebanon and has an in-

terest in encouraging national reconciliation and stability. Events north of the Awali River must be of concern to Israel, since its long-term security cannot but be affected by Syrian and PLO dominance of the rest of Lebanon."

The Reagan and Shultz statements were designed to win additional support for the compromise resolution worked out in recent days. That resolution will allow Congress to announce that the War Powers Act has been implemented, while leaving Reagan enough room to insist that it has not. This, a much feared constitutional battle over the issue could have been averted for the time being.

Reagan and Shultz have expressed fear that such a fight would merely encourage the Syrians and their allies to reject a cease-fire.

The Weizmann Institute of Science mourns the passing of

ELIZABETH LUNENFELD

and expresses its condolences to her husband

Samuel Lunenfeld

and to her daughter and son-in-law

Sybil and Reubin Kunin.

University of Haifa

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YARON

Beit Regba

In loving memory of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

EUGENE MAYER

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We wish to announce that the

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הקדמת האהבה

HOME NEWS

Negev MDs: Situation critical again at Soroka

By LORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA — Less than two months after the end of the four-month-long doctors' strike, which came to a head with the hunger strike begun by doctors at Soroka Hospital here, the situation at the Negev's central hospital is critical again.

Dr. Carlos Blank, head of the doctors' committee at Soroka, said in an interview that heads of departments have sent a strong letter to Kupat Holim Clalit to protest the poor conditions in the hospital.

The doctors complain that they are overworked and the wards are overflowing. They say there are too few doctors and nurses, and patients are not receiving optimal care. The doctors are also at a low point in terms of morale, because they feel that the public did not support what they feel was the most justified

strike in Israel's history.

Several anesthesiologists have left the hospital, and only four of Soroka's operating theatres are functioning, thus exacerbating an already critical situation. Negev heart patients are all sent to Petah Tikva's Beilinson Hospital for surgery, while others are sent to Jerusalem's Hadassah and to Ichilov in Tel Aviv.

The maternity wards are jam-packed, and the intensive care unit has closed. The Negev has the highest birth rate in the country — some 7,000 births a year, doctors say — and yet there is no pediatrician on the staff of the maternity wards.

There are nominally 37% doctor positions in the children's wards, but only 12 are permanent.

"The situation is catastrophic," one doctor put it. "The wards are overcrowded, and people sleep in the corridors."

David Tagar, spokesman for the Kupat Holim Clalit health fund, said last night that the doctors' complaints, while justified, are not new and not being ignored.

"Soroka is our top priority right now. By 1986, we will have spent some \$1.5 billion for its development and expansion," he said. During the past two months, 46 positions have been filled in Soroka, he said.

"The problem is that there is a shortage of anesthesiologists willing to go down to Beersheba. We have put in several newspaper ads, but nobody has come forth yet. Last year we put in a CT scanner, and next year we'll open a new cancer ward. All in all, despite its difficulties, the hospital is operating well," he said.

A five-person committee has been set up, with three doctors from Soroka and two from Kupat Holim

Clalit (one of these two, Dr. Asher Porat, will chair the committee). Its duties will be to study the problems and present solutions.

In another move designed to remedy the situation, Tagar said, Soroka's director Dr. David Ronen has been replaced by Dr. Yair Shapira, previously an army physician. Ronen will become deputy director of Kupat Holim services in the Negev subdistrict, under Prof. Lehaïm Naggan. Ronen was the hospital's director for the past five years.

Shalom Barash, administrative director of Soroka, said that the problem is not positions available but people willing to fill them. To solve the chronic shortage of nurses, Barash arranged a meeting earlier this week with 107 nurses in the Negev region who are not working now, in the hope of attracting them to the hospital staff.

Simon and Garfunkel's young beneficiaries

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Avinom, a 14-year-old autistic boy, won't be going to Simon and Garfunkel's Ramat Gan concert this weekend, but he will benefit from them.

He is one of many children who receive help from Variety, an organization founded 58 years ago by American show business personalities, whose Israeli branch has helped over 2,000 children in its 15-year history.

Proceeds from the two Simon and Garfunkel concerts will go to Variety.

"When I tell people I work for Variety, they think I spend my time going from one show or fancy dinner to the next," Ruth Yehoshua, coordinator of Variety's help to individual children, said. "I think it is important that people know Variety is not just show biz and glitter. It's day to day work with people who have real problems."

Avinom's mother has received more than material aid from the organization. "Varda, the volunteer from Variety, made me feel that maybe I wasn't crazy after all," she said. "I had been fighting the entire education establishment because I refused to keep my son at the Ness Ziona psychiatric hospital."

"I sent him there when he was six, because that's what the experts said had to be done, but when I went there and saw conditions, I felt I could not leave him there."

"The Ministry of Education threatened to take me to court under the Compulsory Education Law. All I wanted was a teacher who could instruct Avinom at home until some better arrangement could be made."

Varda Yahal, the Variety volunteer who visited Avinom after his mother turned to the organization for help, was very moved by the case. "I felt this woman badly needed our help."

Variety, together with the local authority and other agencies, helped pay for home instruction for Avinom. Four years later, when Israel's first school for autistic children opened in Tel Aviv, Variety helped Avinom get one of the limited places there.

"In some cases," Yahal said, "the people who ask for our help need someone to talk to as much as they need material assistance. More than once, at the end of a home visit, a parent has said to me: 'Even if you don't help us with money, you've already helped by listening.'"

The home visit is necessary, she said, because sometimes the problem is seen differently by an outside observer than it is by those living with it.

"I remember a case where the request was for a washing machine, but during the visit it became obvious that a more pressing need was for psychological treatment for the child. We paid for the psychologist."

Variety has volunteers around the country, men and women from various fields, who establish contact with the families Variety is asked to help.

Sometimes families ask Variety's help directly; at other times the request may come from a more distant relative, from a neighbor or from a professional such as a doctor, teacher or social worker.

Each month, the volunteers from all over the country come to the office in Tel Aviv for a meeting of what Variety calls the Heart Club. Volunteers report on their home visits, and decisions are made as to whether Variety can help. (Under Variety rules, aid can be given only to children up to age 18.)

In addition to helping individual children, Variety aids institutions and organizations for disabled children with projects such as running special summer camps.

Together with other organizations, Variety has provided special playground facilities for disabled children, where they can learn skills which will eventually help them integrate into regular playgrounds with non-disabled children.

Another important Variety project is the Jerusalem Variety Centre for diagnosis of child development and rehabilitation, which will provide a wide range of services to children with physical or mental disabilities and their families.

Xerox to pay over boycott

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Xerox Corporation will stop its exports to 13 Arab nations for six months and pay a \$17,000 fine to settle government charges it violated the Export Administration Act, the U.S. government has announced.

The Commerce Department said that the "business equipment manufacturer gave prohibited information about another party's business with persons blacklisted by the Arab League."

Employees of the firm's overseas subsidiaries supported the Arab boycott by certifying that certain

products were not of Israeli origin, the department alleged.

Xerox was alleged to have agreed to provide the Arab League's central boycott office with information on the names and nationalities of certain of its stockholders.

The department said Xerox's actions violated a federal law designed to prevent U.S. firms or citizens from cooperating with the boycott of Israel by a number of Arab countries.

The firm settled the dispute with the government without admitting or denying the charges.

Citrus exporting to start this week

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The citrus export season is due to begin in Haifa Port today. Growers hope that this year's exports will be well above last year's unusually low total of less than 40 million cases.

The first produce, early ripening grapefruit from the Jordan Valley, is due to arrive in the port this morning.

Loading the Zim freighter Hader

will begin on Sunday and the ship is due to sail for Britain with about 30,000 cases of fruit.

A Citrus Marketing Board spokesman said that no reliable forecast had yet been made on the amount of fruit likely to be exported during the season, which lasts some seven months.

Last year's low total, 20 per cent less than usual, was mainly the result of spoilage of fruit on the trees, due to adverse weather.

Help here for Dutch psoriasis patients

By LORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA — The Israeli Health Resorts Authority recently signed a contract with a Dutch health care plan to enable 2000 Dutch psoriasis patients a year to come to the Dead Sea psoriasis clinic for treatment of this common skin disease.

The authority, in cooperation with El Al, the Tamar Regional Council and the Dead Sea Hotels Association, will soon offer attractive package deals that will include flight, stay and treatment at the six-

month-old psoriasis clinic near the Dead Sea.

"We are hoping that with attractive package deals, other countries will also send their patients to us," said Jenny Hofmaister, spokeswoman for the authority.

The central clinic for psoriasis patients in Ein Bokek operates in conjunction with Soroka hospital in Beersheba. Hundreds of those afflicted by the disease return year after year for the 28-day treatment, which has produced dramatic results.

Urban bus fares up 10-15% on Oct. 2

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bus fares for urban travel will go up by 10 to 15 per cent on Sunday October 2, the Transport Ministry announced.

Holders of multi-trip tickets will be able to use them without further

charge for two weeks after the fare hike goes into effect, until October 15.

Bus travel that now costs IS9 will cost IS10; IS13 tickets will rise to IS15; IS15 to IS17; IS20 to IS22; IS21 to IS24; and IS24 to IS27.

Airport food prices sky high

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prices at the Ben-Gurion Airport cafeteria are often twice those charged at cafeterias in most international airports abroad, according to a survey conducted by the panel of regular airlines in Israel.

Even compared with countries with a reputation for being expensive, such as Switzerland and Denmark, prices here are exorbitant, the panel spokesman said on Wednesday. He said the panel would transmit the findings to the appropriate government ministries with a request for action.

On August 1, a cup of either coffee or tea cost the equivalent of \$1.83 at Ben-Gurion Airport, as compared with 58 cents for coffee and 55 cents for tea in Amsterdam, 50 and 45 cents, respectively, in Athens, \$1.65 in Vienna, 59 cents and 33 cents in London, \$1.01 and 92 cents in Zurich, and \$1.40 in Copenhagen.

A beer at Ben-Gurion airport cost \$2.86, in Amsterdam 88 cents, in Athens 70 cents, in Vienna \$1.65, in London 74 cents, in Zurich \$1.24, and in Copenhagen \$1.50.

At Ben-Gurion Airport, diners pay \$3.12 for a sandwich, in Athens 55 cents, in Vienna \$1.54, in London 84 cents, and in Zurich \$2.06.

A light meal costs an average of \$4.50 at Ben-Gurion airport, as compared with \$2.09 in Vienna, \$3.36 in London, \$3.67 in Zurich, and \$2.20 in Copenhagen.

Israeli-developed product on list of major advances

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An American scientific publication has described a chemical separation instrument developed by the Lidex Corp. of Haifa as "one of the 100 most significant technological advances of 1983."

This is the second consecutive year that the Chicago-based *Industrial Research and Development* magazine, owned by Dun & Bradstreet Corp., has cited a Lidex-developed product in its award list.

A Lidex spokesman said in an interview that its Dynomat, a dynamic column liquid chromatography system, is designed for quick and cheap separation of compound chemical and biological mixtures in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, research and analysis laboratories and hospitals. It is also very useful in explaining the process to students.

He said that orders for the system, which will retail at under \$2,000 (IS124,000) have already been received from the U.S. and Britain. It was developed at the Lidex plant, in the Science-based Industries Centre on the Technion campus by Prof. Michael Cais, the scientific general manager, and Dr. Moshe Shimoni, research and development manager. Last year, a liquid-liquid and solid-liquid separa-



Lidex Corp.'s Dynomat.

(Keren-Or)

tion device made by Lidex was included in the 100 most significant products list.

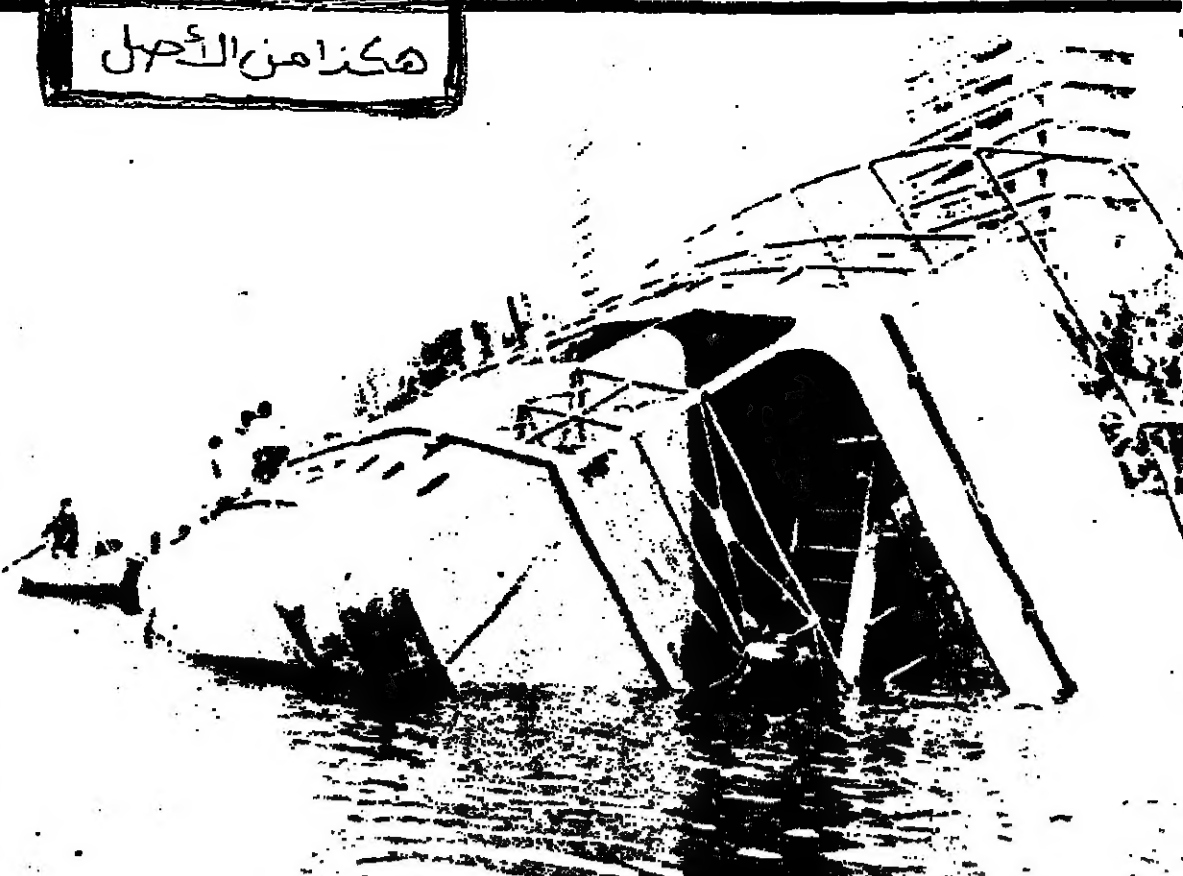
The award was presented yesterday at the Competition Winner Banquet held at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, where the 100 winning products will be exhibited for a month.

Balloons to help end Army Radio programme

TEL AVIV (Itim). — About 2,000 balloons will be released along the beach here on Saturday at 12.45 p.m. by the Army Radio to mark the end of its Coast to Coast programme, going off the air as summer closes.

The balloons will be released from the Dolphinarium in the south to the Sheraton Beach Hotel in the north. The event is being co-sponsored by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa municipality.

הכזמן האחר



A five-storey pleasure boat rests on its side in the Nile River on Wednesday. Five children drowned on Tuesday when the boat rocked and dipped under the weight of 250 people attending a wedding reception at the Maadi suburb south of Cairo. (UPI telephoto)

Gov't won't subsidize savings interest

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury will not finance higher interest rates in savings schemes, but it may give incentives to banks to improve the terms offered to savers.

According to reports this week, the Treasury intended to subsidize a 7% per cent increase in the interest payable on deposits maturing in the next few months that are renewed by the depositor.

The Treasury and the Bank of Israel are concerned over the fact that deposits in savings schemes to the tune of about IS35 billion will mature in the next three

months. If used for the purchase of consumer goods, this ready cash would aggravate the country's inflation and balance of payments problems.

In a statement issued on Tuesday the Treasury denied it was planning to raise the interest rates on renewed deposits in savings schemes.

But the ministry also announced that it might enlarge the proportion of savings deposits usable by the commercial banks for their own purposes, thus encouraging them to offer more attractive terms to potential savers, including holders of deposits maturing in the next few months.

Fourth attack by rabid animal reported

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Agriculture Ministry's veterinary service has warned the public of a possible outbreak of rabies.

This week, a rabid cat injured a member of Moshav She'ar Yishuv in Galilee, in the fourth case of rabies reported this month.

The other cases were in Ma'aleh Adumim, Carmiel and Kibbutz Hukok. With rabies reaching the cat population, it may take some time to bring it under control, officials believe.

Dr. Arnon Shimshoni, director of the veterinary service, announced that it has established an emergency telephone line that persons may use to contact a veterinarian after normal working hours. The number is 03-980609.

The veterinary services has also announced that a dog suspected of being rabid has escaped from quarantine in Nazareth. The dog is of medium size and light brown. When it escaped it had a chain on its collar. The public is requested to notify the local veterinary service if it sees the dog.

Religious peace groups plan 'peace success'

Two religious peace movements, Netivot Shalom and Oz Veshalom, are together setting up a *succat shalom* (tabernacle of peace) in Jerusalem's Liberty Bell Garden on Sunday.

In a joint announcement, the groups said that they chose Succot for the event because it is traditionally associated with peace among the nations.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday afternoon will be devoted to educational and artistic activities for adults and children.

On Sunday evening there will be popular entertainment, while Tuesday and Wednesday nights will be devoted to discussion and study.

Yesh Gvul petitions for festival at Achziv

The Yesh Gvul (There's a Limit/Border) organization petitioned the High Court of Justice on Wednesday to allow it to present a festival of music and art at the end of this month in the Achziv National Park. The petition, presented by Andre Dreznin, representing the organization of soldiers opposed to Israel's involvement in Lebanon, said that police have approved the festival, but the National Park Authority has refused to give its permission.

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Bush condemns Soviets' air 'murder'

VIENNA (AP). — U.S. Vice-President George Bush condemned Moscow on Wednesday for what he called the "brutal murder" of the 269 people aboard a South Korean commercial airliner downed by a Soviet plane and blamed the Kremlin for the stalemate in arms reduction talks.

Bush, in the most strident public comments of his 10-day, seven-nation tour, also accused most Warsaw Pact nations of "continuing to flagrantly disregard the most fundamental human rights."

But he praised Rumania and Hungary, two Soviet allies he visited before arriving here, alluding to Rumania's relatively independent foreign policy and Hungary's generally good human rights record and economic reforms.

Washington, he said, would continue "differentiation" among Soviet block nations — treating each according to its actions.

Bush delivered his six-page speech to the Austrian Society for Foreign Relations and International Relations near the end of his tour, which also took him to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. He left for Washington on Wednesday afternoon.

His criticism of the Soviet jet fighter attack on the unarmed South Korean airliner on September 1 was among the harshest heard here from U.S. administration officials.

"The world is still in shock from

the brutal murder... but the Soviets resolutely state they would do it again," he said. "These are not the actions and words of a civilized system."

Alluding to Moscow's denial of fault in the deaths, Bush accused the Kremlin of "compounding such brutal deeds with bald and careless lies."

During the six-day North African portion of his tour, Bush vigorously defended U.S. Middle East policy, including Washington's support of Israel and the presence of American marines in Lebanon. He called on Syria several times to pull its troops out of Lebanon.

In Europe, he outlined the U.S. stance on disputes with Moscow. He blamed the Soviet Union for the lack of progress in the stalled talks in Geneva on reducing intermediate-range missiles.

Deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing 2 and cruise missiles is scheduled to begin in December in Western Europe, and the talks are in their last scheduled stage.

Moscow, said Bush, has sufficient medium-range missiles for defensive purposes, "yet they seek to further intimidate the people of Europe by dire warnings of counter-deployments in Eastern Europe should NATO go ahead" with the planned stationing.

Meanwhile in Washington, President Ronald Reagan challenged the Soviet Union to respond to new

U.S. arms negotiating proposals in a manner that would "show the world that they are serious about peace and goodwill."

In a statement on Wednesday, Reagan announced he had sent new instructions to Ambassador Paul Nitze in Geneva for negotiations with the Soviets to curb the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Reagan said the new initiatives "represent significant further development of the U.S. proposal for an interim agreement which the U.S. put forward last March. They address a number of Soviet concerns."

While White House officials refused to discuss the new negotiating stance, U.S. officials said there were three new points:

An easing of the American demand to count the 108 Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on Asia against the U.S. ceiling; a willingness to discuss limits on U.S. tactical bombers that can carry either conventional or nuclear bombs; and an offer to cut back on Pershing 2s as well as cruise missiles targeted on Soviet territory.

On hearing the new U.S. proposals in Geneva yesterday, the chief Soviet negotiator at the missile talks indicated he was no more hopeful of agreement.

Asked if he thought a settlement could be reached before NATO deploys new missiles later this year, Soviet delegation head Yuli Kvitsinsky replied "No."

Scientist says Egyptians made pyramids of concrete

MIAMI (AP). — The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids by pouring a concrete-like substance into plywood moulds, not by carving stone blocks from quarries as generally believed, a chemist contends.

Joseph Davidovits says the Egyptians of 5,000 years ago used construction methods similar to those of today.

"My colleagues find my theory shocking," said Davidovits, a member of the International Association of Egyptologists who recently moved his geopolymer institute from France to Barry University near here.

"They cannot accept that (the pyramids) were made of fossil-shell concrete of such high quality that it can't be distinguished from stone."

In his first lecture at Barry, Davidovits said that he discovered air bubbles and human hair embedded in a casing stone from the great pyramid, built for the Egyptian king Cheops.

"The air bubbles are the same as those found in cement or ceramic," said Davidovits, who holds a doctorate in polymer science, the study of producing materials with the properties of minerals. "The organic fibres found are human hair."

He considers this proof that the building material was synthesized by some 5,000 workers who built the monument.

He said he manufactured synthetic stone in his laboratory in Saint Quentin, France, about 115 kilometers north of Paris, using the materials he believes were used by the Egyptians.

He found "they had the same characteristics as those of Cheops." He says the hair probably fell off the arm of a worker while making the mixture to pour into blocks.

Not everyone agrees with Davidovits' theory.

"To me, it's a totally crackpot idea," said Ogden Goelt, an Egyptologist at New York University. "It's based on the modern prejudice that the Egyptians were not capable of these enormous engineering feats. I think various sorts of animal fibre do drop up in stones."

"Even if you can prove something can be done, even if Davidovits can persuade me that the Egyptians had the capacity to cast these stones, it doesn't mean they did it that way. It just doesn't ring true to us," said Nick Millett, an Egyptologist with the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

Davidovits is undaunted by the criticism.

"We examined the fibres under a microscope and they are completely surrounded by a binder," he said.

He said the wood used to make the mould for the concrete blocks came from Lebanon, and it is well known among archaeologists that plywood was found in the tomb of Cheops' mother.

He said he would expand in his next lecture on the chemical processes employed by the Egyptians.

"It is no more difficult (to make concrete) than to make bread or discover how to make beer," he said.

Former 'Stern' reporter still a suspect in diaries forgery

HAMBURG (AP). — The reporter implicated in the Hitler diary hoax remains a chief suspect in the case despite his release from jail on Wednesday, the Hamburg prosecutor's office said yesterday.

"The court ruled only that there are no grounds for an arrest warrant against Heidemann. It emphasized that suspicions against him have not been removed," a spokesman for the prosecutor's office said.

Asked if the former Stern magazine reporter would eventually be put on trial in the century's biggest literary hoax, the spokesman answered, "It is certain."

But he was unable to say when a formal indictment would be handed down, adding that the investigation was still incomplete.

Heidemann was released from 119 days of investigative detention

Wednesday in a routine judicial review of the arrest warrant by a Hamburg court.

Heidemann's lawyer, Holger Schroeder, claimed on Wednesday that his client had been "completely cleared" of suspicion and that it was "relatively unlikely" that charges would be filed against him.

But the spokesman said the prosecutor planned to appeal the court's decision and seek his rearrest. Heidemann was freed for a 24-hour period in August and then rearrested on a complaint by the prosecutor.

The prosecutor has said Heidemann is suspected of helping Nazi regalia dealer Konrad Kujau forge 62 handwritten volumes and "passing them off to Stern magazine as Hitler's personal diaries."

Stalled U.S. aid funds to be handed over to Egyptians

CAIRO (AP). — American and Egyptian officials have agreed on plans to transfer more than \$100 million in U.S. aid funds from frozen accounts and stalled projects to more viable immediate uses, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The changes, authorized by the U.S. Congress last July 29, should modestly reduce the huge backlog of aid funds that has accumulated since the programme began in 1975 — a source of irritation to Egyptian officials who would like to see U.S. aid given with no strings attached.

Egypt receives a total of about \$1.1b. in U.S. economic aid yearly.

The money is specifically earmarked for an array of uses — from direct food aid to sewage projects, cement and power plants, tax administration and birth control.

Egyptian authorities often say they would like to receive their annual aid in cash — the same way Israel is disbursed its \$785 million each year. But U.S. officials argue that Egypt, as a developing Third World nation, needs technical assistance and guidance along with the aid.

Egypt and Israel account for two-thirds of all U.S. foreign aid.

Western Sahara summit collapses over talks issue

ADDIS ABABA (Reuters). — A mini-summit of African leaders seeking a solution to the Western Sahara conflict between Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas collapsed yesterday over the issue of

direct talks between the two sides, conference sources said.

UN officials who attended yesterday's meeting of an Organization of African Unity (OAU) special committee said talks broke down after Morocco refused face-to-face negotiations with the Polisario.

The officials said the seven-nation committee broke off talks following Morocco's rejection Wednesday of an appeal by OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's leader for direct talks.

Morocco has consistently refused to negotiate with the guerrillas, accusing them of being mercenaries in the pay of Algeria and Libya.

The eight-year conflict in the Western Sahara has sharply divided African states, and Mengistu Wednesday told the opening session of the committee that the conflict threatens the existence of the OAU.

Mengistu said a solution is only possible if both parties make positive gestures.

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Iran repeats terms for ending war

NICOSIA (AP). — Iranian President Ali Khamenei rejected peace endeavors yesterday and reiterated his country's terms for ending the three-year-old war with Iraq.

In a speech marking the third anniversary of the war at a gathering at a Tehran cemetery, Khamenei said Iran still demands Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory, payment of war reparations and punishment "of the party who started the war," IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, reported.

"The whole world and the Moslem nations should know that these were the demands of the Iranian people and they have not changed," Khamenei was quoted as saying.

Khamenei said that international organizations and foreign heads of state "who wish to see an end to the war, should find out who kindled

the flames of the war in the first place."

IRNA said the week-long anniversary celebrations began with a message from Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, read on his behalf by his son Hojatollah Ahmed Khomeini.

Khomeini repeated in his message an earlier Iranian warning that the delivery of French Super Etendard war planes to Iraq would force Iran to block the Hormuz Strait and disrupt the flow of crude oil from the Persian Gulf.

Khomeini said Iraq has become desperate and has resorted to France in its hope to inflict damages on Iran's vital economic resources.

"I warn all the states of the region as well as countries which make use of oil in some way that the government of Iran will oppose this aggression and is determined to block the

Strait of Hormuz, thus obstructing the passage of even a single drop of petroleum from there. The French government will bear responsibility for all the consequences thereof," Khomeini said.

The Iraqi state-controlled media observed the anniversary of the war's outbreak as the day "the Iraqis exercised their right of self-defence and launched a preventive attack on Iran, preventing Iraq from achieving its strategic aim of invading Iraq," the Iraqi News Agency said.

ARMSTRONG. — Lucille Armstrong, 69-year-old widow of jazz trumpet player Louis Armstrong, was hospitalized in critical condition Wednesday after a heart attack, a spokeswoman for Boston's Beth Israel Hospital said.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir

Foreign Ministry
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Shamir:

Congratulations on your assuming leadership of the Herut Party.

Press reports in the U.S. indicate that you have committed a government formed under your leadership to guarantee passage of an amendment to "the law of return," so that only those "converted according to halacha shall have the right to enter Israel and claim Israeli citizenship."

"Al pi halacha" establishes the absolute hegemony of Israel's Orthodox Rabbinate in determining who is a Jew. Such a law would be unacceptable to the majority of American Jews who are Conservative and Reform — not Orthodox.

Each and everyone of us would be affronted by an Israeli law which makes the actions of our rabbis invalid, denies their legitimacy — and ours — as Jews.

The unity and harmony between American and Israeli Jews is of paramount concern and continuing critical importance. The commitment you are reported to have made places in jeopardy the feeling of kinship and oneness with Israeli Jews and will prove to be a most harmful decision.

Mr. Shamir, do not pay the price of political extortion and sacrifice Jewish unity for short-term political gain.

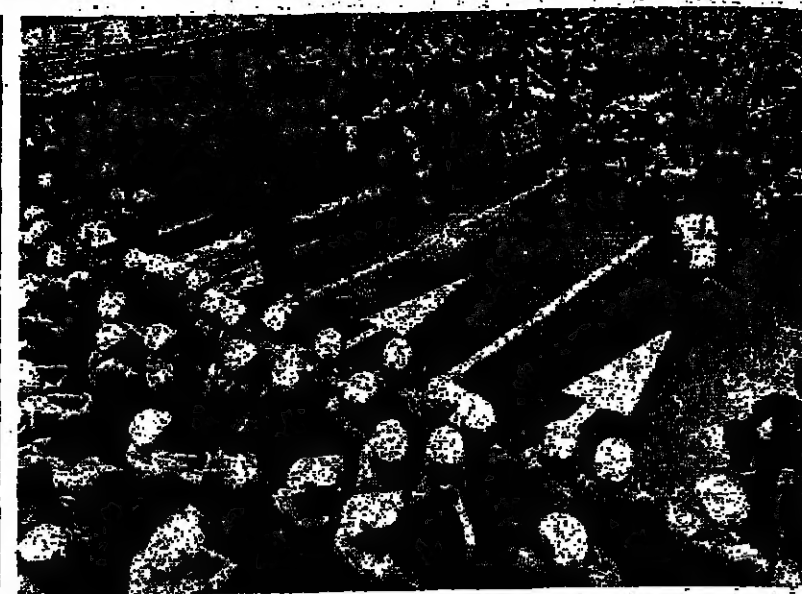
Mr. Shamir, we have met and worked together on many occasions — in Geneva, in Washington, in New York and in Jerusalem.

I am confident that you in your wisdom — and in your heart — know the right course. I pray that you will follow it.

With every warm wish for a Happy and Peaceful New Year,

Jacob Stein,
Past President,
United Synagogue of America,
Former Chairman,
Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations
and a good friend.

הכזמן האחרון



Riot troops in Manila watch Wednesday as protest leaders talk to police 300 metres from the Philippine presidential palace. (UPI telephoto)

Marcos hints at reimposing martial law after clashes

MANILA. — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday hinted strongly that he would consider reimposing martial law after at least 10 people were killed on Wednesday in anti-government demonstrations near the presidential palace.

In a televised address, he promised firm action in dealing with further disturbances, and blamed his political opponents for clashes between security forces and thousands of demonstrators who tried to break through to his home.

Police spokesmen said at least 10 people were killed and more than 100 injured when the demonstrators pelted police and military units with petrol bombs, home-made grenades and stones.

Marcos said he would not tolerate anarchy, an implied threat to reimpose martial law. And in a separate television interview broadcast in the U.S., he said he would consider reimposing martial law — lifted three years ago — if violence against his government continues.

The fighting started after groups of demonstrators, mainly youths, broke away from peaceful anti-government rallies held in central Manila on Wednesday to mark the 11th anniversary of the imposition of martial law and one month since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Provocation, he said, came from the government itself because of its "continued abuses" against the people.

Laurel said the opposition intends to continue its protest demonstrations against Marcos. Asked if this could lead to more deaths, Laurel said, "I'm afraid so...but it's not our fault."

I have a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Interior Secretary James Watt said Wednesday the commission he has appointed to study his coal-leasing programme has "every kind of mixture you can have. I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews, and a cripple."

Watt's comments before an audience of business lobbyists at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce brought laughter, but he was later asked by someone in the audience whether such remarks were wise in light of criticism the administration of President Ronald Reagan has received from minorities.

Watt said, "It shows you don't have a sense of humour if you can't laugh at yourself."

Watt praised the members of the commission on fair market value policy for federal coal leasing as an

"extremely fine group of people — and I'll never apologize for that."

The commission was established by Congress to investigate charges that Watt's ambitious coal leasing programme has cost U.S. taxpayers \$100 million in lost bid revenues.

Watt said the commission, which is to make recommendations for reforming the leasing programme, made up of three Democrats and two Republicans.

Commission member Richard Gordon, professor of minerals economics at Pennsylvania State University, asked where he fitted into Watt's classification, replied, "I am the Jew and the cripple, if you want to call someone who has a paralyzed arm a cripple."

Asked if he was offended by Watt's characterization of the commission members, Gordon said, "I am not thrilled with the comment."

UK Liberals urge Irish unification

HARROGATE, England (AP). — The middle-road Liberal party, in a major rebuff to its leadership, voted on Wednesday to support the unification of Ireland and a British military withdrawal from strife-torn Northern Ireland.

It called for replacing the 10,000 British troops in the province by a European peacekeeping force.

The resolution by its youth wing, adopted by a 395-324 vote at the party's annual conference here, left

the Liberals clearly at odds on Irish policy with the Social Democratic Party, their partners in a centrist alliance.

The SDP supports continued British rule over Northern Ireland, with the province regaining more power over its internal affairs.

Stephen Ross, the party's spokesman on Northern Ireland, said pushing for unification "would be encouraging a Lebanon-type situation on our doorstep."

Hungry Brazilians ransack food store

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters). — More than 500 women sacked a food store in Brazil's drought-ravaged northeastern region, taking some seven tons of foodstuffs, a local government spokesman said.

The women, many with small

children, held a protest march against drought relief policies in the small town of Sao Miguel on Monday.

The following day they invaded the town's agricultural cooperative, seizing beans, rice, oil, sugar and other basic foods.

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RESCUING THE REMNANTS

The Jerusalem Post's Abraham Rabinovich describes the background to next week's convention of Bricha, the operation which smuggled Holocaust survivors to Palestine after the war.



Above: Holocaust survivors at a displaced persons camp in Germany; below: Attempting to cross into Italy illegally on their way to Palestine; right: End of the journey for a survivor who was apprehended at the Italian border. (AP photographs)



A HANDFUL of young men, mostly kibbutzniks, slipped out by night from the beaches of Palestine in 1945 in illegal ships and made their way to the shores of chaos in post-war Europe on a monumental mission — to find, organize and bring out the remnants of European Jewry.

They had no identity papers for themselves — let alone the refugees they were supposed to save — no communications equipment and no idea how they were supposed to accomplish their task.

Yet, within two years they had brought out close to 200,000 Jewish survivors from East and Central Europe by dark forest paths or past sympathetic border guards, and had helped create a political climate that persuaded the United Nations to vote for the creation of a Jewish state that would accommodate the refugees.

Next Tuesday, at Yad Tabenkin near Tel Aviv, most of the surviving operatives and many of the refugees they deputized as assistants in that massive break-out will meet in the first-ever convention of the Bricha — the Escape — as the operation became known.

"There were only 15-20 persons from Eretz Yisrael in the whole Bricha operation," says Zvi Netzer, who served with the organization in Poland and is one of the organizers of next week's gathering. "We built our network with local operatives who would move on over the escape routes after a while, having trained replacements."

The Bricha operation in the depths of Europe was an offshoot of the Mossad L'aliya Bet, the illegal immigration organization, under the overall direction of the Hagana's Shaul Avigur. The Mossad was responsible for organizing the escape route from the ports of southern Europe to the shores of Palestine; but it was for the Bricha to bring the refugees out of devastated Europe to the ports.

YOHANAN COHEN, now retired from the Israeli diplomatic corps, was a 27-year-old kibbutznik when he was invited to the Histadrut building in Tel Aviv in the summer of 1945. Waiting for him in a room inside the labour organization's headquarters was Avigur. Cohen, who had arrived in Palestine from Poland eight years earlier, was asked if he was willing to return to his native country to help organize the Jewish survivors for the escape to the Mediterranean ports.

Which ports? Avigur didn't know, but that would take care of itself once the organization began functioning. How would he find and organize the Jews? That would be up to him. What were conditions like in Poland? Avigur didn't know. Cohen would be given a briefing when he got to Europe by members of the fledgling group already there. But they didn't know much either.

Cohen bought a grey suit in the QBG department store in Tel Aviv and got himself a back-pack. Three weeks later, he happened to be in Tel Aviv and stopped by the Histadrut building. "You're leaving tonight," he was told.

He was driven to Kibbutz Tel Yitzhak to say goodbye to his friends, and then down to Caesarea, where one of the first of the ships carrying "illegal" refugees had succeeded in slipping through British surveillance that day. He was rowed out to the ship, and as darkness fell, it sailed. A British plane trailed it as it sailed through the Aegean and the Italian captain put into an island to hide his tracks.

At the Italian port of Bari, the small ship slipped unobtrusively into a berth. Waiting on the dock was a uniformed member of the Jewish Brigade, the Palestinian contingent serving with the British army. Cohen was taken to a room where the brigade committee dealing with illegal immigration was assembled. Heading it was Yehuda Arazi, who was to become a legendary arms procurer for the Hagana. Cohen was fitted out with a brigade uniform and papers, and transported northwards with two other Bricha operatives destined for other countries.

At a brigade camp in Austria he met Mordechai Surkiss, who was in overall command of the Bricha operation in Europe. Surkiss gave him his first briefing on the situation of Jews in Poland and the shape the organization was taking.

THE BRICHA had, in fact, begun to be organized months before by the survivors themselves. Fighters who had survived the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, including leaders such as Yitzhak Zuckerman and Zivia Lubetkin, had met with partisans in Lublin, after its capture by the Soviets. Among them was Abba Kovner, later to become one of Israel's foremost poets.

The organization they began to form scouted escape routes across the borders of Poland, and succeeded in getting several thousand refugees out of Eastern Europe.

A delegation reached Italy, where contact was made with the Jewish Brigade, providing the first direct link between the Yishuv in Palestine and the survivors in Eastern Europe.

It was the mandate of the Palestinians to assume leadership of the organization and expand its scope. Bricha agents were sent into all the countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

Guided by a local operative, Cohen and another Bricha member crossed into the Soviet zone of Austria at night through a forest. After a brief stop-over in Budapest, Cohen travelled on to Poland by railway, carrying a Red Cross document identifying him as a concentration camp survivor being repatriated from Germany to Poland. Arriving at his native town of Lodz, he confirmed what he had feared — his own family had been killed in a Nazi extermination camp.

Lodz became the Bricha's headquarters in Poland. One other Palestinian, Isser Ben-Zvi, had preceded Cohen by a fortnight and a third, Zvi Netzer, joined them a few weeks later.

"The local Jews accepted our authority," says Netzer. "We didn't

treat them as natives but as colleagues."

Yitzhak Zuckerman, the ghetto fighter, acted as representative of the community, and the Polish authorities treated him with great respect. Netzer had met with Zuckerman at a Bricha crossing-point in Czechoslovakia, where the Palestinian was preparing to go into Poland and Zuckerman was stopping off on his way to organize an escape route via Germany. (Zuckerman and Zivia Lubetkin were later to marry and become founder members of Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot.)

OF THE three-and-a-half-million Jews who had lived in Poland before the war, only between 70,000 and 80,000 remained when the three Palestinians arrived. However, when repatriation of Poles from the Soviet Union got under way, the number grew by another 150,000-200,000.

At first, the Bricha engaged in "black" crossings — illegal border transits at night. Large houses would be rented in the Polish interior to serve as assembly points — kibbutzim, in Bricha jargon. From there, the refugees would be brought to safe houses a kilometre or two from the border, where a Bricha guide would await them. That night, they would cross the frontier, to be handed over to another guide.

There were numerous escape routes. They were chosen on the basis of geography, bribable border guards or a friendly local population. The routes led into Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

There were instances when the escapees were caught by border guards and jailed. All were eventually released. But there was one occasion when a right-wing underground group opposed to the Polish regime and rabidly anti-Semitic intercepted a small party and massacred most of the members.

Anti-Semitism was still virulent in Poland, despite the decimation of

the Jews. "The Poles were angry to find so many still alive," says Yohanan Cohen. It was apparently an old-fashioned pogrom in Kielce in the spring of 1946, in which some 70 Jews were murdered because of a blood libel, that changed the attitude of the authorities to Jewish emigration. Through Zuckerman, the authorities agreed to permit the unofficial, but recognized, exodus of Jews.

"We thought then that the Poles had let us go because they had come to the conclusion that they couldn't protect the Jews," says Netzer. "Later, I came to think that the Soviets may have been behind it as a way of harassing the British in Palestine."

A MAJOR concern of the Bricha was to locate and reclaim Jewish orphans who had been left at Christian institutions and homes. In this search, the Bricha was aided by Jewish soldiers and officers serving with the Soviet army of occupation, whose presence often provided the muscle needed to release the youngsters.

The Bricha bought arms on the local black market in order to protect its convoys, and at a later stage the Polish authorities provided arms.

Under the new arrangement, groups would arrive openly at specified border crossings and the leader would present a list of names to the guards. Generally, there was no attempt to match the names to people and the group would be waved through. The guards were Poles, but the senior officers along the border were Soviet commanders whose names were known to the Bricha.

Simultaneously, local Bricha operatives in Poland were crossing into the Soviet Union to help organize the exodus of Jews from there. In addition to arranging the official crossing of Jews using repatriation papers, there were "black" crossings into Poland.

Meanwhile, the Jewish Agency

had come to an agreement with Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's command in Europe for the creation of special displaced persons' camps in the American and British zones of Germany — mostly Bavaria — for

the Jewish refugees arriving from Eastern Europe. When this arrangement was formalized, Czechoslovakia opened its borders to the transit of Jews from Poland to Germany.

Two of the Palestinian Bricha operatives in Poland returned there — on false passports — after the bulk of the exodus was completed. Netzer stayed on until January 1948.

Many of the Polish Jews had decided to remain. "Some because of apathy or because they had gotten used to living among the Aryans and felt they had suffered enough as Jews," says Cohen. "They didn't even tell their children of their Jewishness. Some did it out of Communist ideology. Some were *kibbutzniks*, opportunists."

Nevertheless, many of these stay-behinds, or their children, would choose to come out later. Some 35,000 immigrated to Israel in 1956, and another 15,000 came after the Six Day War.

WERE IT NOT for the Bricha, says Netzer, many Jews would have starved to death in the chaos of post-war Eastern Europe. Many others would have assimilated and been lost to the Jewish people.

In the long-range view, however, the Bricha may have been most importantly a political act, he says.

"By bringing tens of thousands to the DP camps, we were bringing pressure on the British and on the world to find a home for the Jews. They had thought the Jews were gone, and here there were suddenly thousands of them needing a home."

Yohanan Cohen shares that view. "I don't know if the UN would have agreed to a Jewish state had it not been for the pressure of the DP camps."

The Bricha showed the remnants of the Holocaust that they were not alone and fed the lifeblood of the newborn state with a vital infusion of manpower and talent at a critical hour. It also established that the Yishuv in Eretz Yisrael was not merely one of the many Jewish communities in the world — and not even the biggest or richest of this scattered family — but the one that took upon itself paternal responsibility for all the rest.

The seizure of Eichmann in Argentina, the Entebbe raid, the drive for Soviet Jewry, the dispatch of Jewish educators to communities around the world are examples of this attitude. But the Bricha itself remains the most moving example of the instinctive sense of a common destiny — as simple and eloquent as the outstretched hand.

ALYAH & ABSORPTION INFORMATION COLUMN

Attention All Members of the Iranian Community in Israel

On Sunday, September 25, 1983, a festive evening will be held to mark the planting of a forest in the name of the Iranian community in Israel. The event will take place at the Manderin Hotel in Tel Aviv and will start at 8.00 p.m.

Participants will be asked to donate the sum of IS 800 to the J.N.F. and will receive a certificate attesting to the planting of 10 trees in the forest at Neve Ya'akov, Jerusalem.

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THE DRAMATIC transformation of Israel's consummate political showman and superb communicator is a fascinating mystery story, especially since there has not yet been a satisfactory public explanation of why Prime Minister Menachem Begin has become a virtual recluse.

One commentator with an acute sense of history this week compared Begin's current state to the last days of our first president, Dr. Chaim Weizmann. You'll recall, of course, that British author-politician Richard Crossman referred to Weizmann as "the prisoner of Rehovot." Now Begin is being spoken of, in some circles, as the "prisoner of Rehovot Smolenskin."

The most authoritative account of Begin's motives came this week from Begin inner circle member Yona Klimovitzky. As Begin's faithful private secretary for the past 10 years, Yona has attained the status of a family member, and not a mere employee.

After hearing her quoted as saying that Begin quit because he was broken-hearted, I phoned Yona at the Prime Minister's office. She confirmed the report and said that Begin was very upset by the large number of casualties in Lebanon. "He'd been given to understand that we would go into Lebanon, and then get out quickly," Begin was dispirited, she added, because he felt betrayed by certain people he had trusted, but most of all, he was suffering from inconsolable grief over the death of his wife and closest companion, Aliza.

Wasn't she worried that her candid remarks would cause a fuss? Replied Yona: "I don't care. I feel very hurt at what was done to him. Now that he has resigned, I'm free to speak my mind."

I then had my call switched to another line in the PM's Office, that of Yehiel Kadishai. Asked whether he concurred with Yona's comments, the Begin *chef de bureau* said: "It's a free country; people are at liberty to speak their minds."

Asked to elaborate on Yona's charge that Begin had been betrayed, he said: "Do you want us to spell out the names?"

MEANWHILE, I've been told that the Finance Ministry division in charge of VIP housing is tracking down suitable quarters for our sixth premier to move into as soon as someone else becomes the seventh. Begin's wishes have been made

Inner-circle complaints

PUBLIC FACES/Mark Segal



Yona Klimovitzky



Yehiel Kadishai



Yehuda Ben-Meir



Moshe Katsav



Benzion Rubin



Meir Shitrit

known; he wants to retire to the Jerusalem suburb of Yefe Nof, near the residence of his first-born son, Dr. Blayama Ze'ev (Benny) Begin. Other prospective neighbours in that western suburb of the capital include Herut stalwart and communications minister, Haim Corfu, while Shlomo Toussis-Cohen, the Herut-Likud candidate for mayor of Jerusalem, lives a short distance away on Rehov Shmaryahu Levin.

MERIDOR'S MISSION. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, still smarting because Justice Minister Moshe Nissim and Com-

munications Minister Mordechai Zipori publicly opposed his claim to prime ministerial powers during Begin's incapacitation, refused to sit at the head of the cabinet table on Sunday. The man from Beit Shean would not budge until cabinet secretary Dan Meridor went all the way from the Kirya to the PM's residence on Rehov Smolenskin, and returned with signed authorization from Begin.

One Herut insider called Levy's need to seek Begin's approval a Pavlovian conditioned reflex, but others attributed it to the inability of Herut ministers to accept that Begin has really retired. At night, it is said, they all dream of a Begin comeback before the next elections, which would mean that each and every one of them would be held accountable for his deeds and misdeeds during the boss' absence.

DENIAL. Ronnie Milo, the Herut Knesset faction head who has emerged as Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's main political trouble-shooter, went to great lengths this week to deny reports that Shamir had promised to make Ariel Sharon foreign minister. He said it was "part of a campaign against Shamir." But while Milo seems to regard the unstoppable Arik as a political liability, Deputy Finance Minister Haim Kaufman seems to take a different view. Kaufman, in charge of his party's municipal election campaign, sends Sharon all over the country to stand at the side of would-be Herut mayors.

ON THE UPSWING. While Sharon's foreign ministerial prospects took a turn for the worse, there was some good news for

Deputy FM Yehuda Ben-Meir. I've been told that YBM, as he is known in the ministry, is now the prime candidate to succeed Prof. Yehuda Blum when the UN ambassador's term runs out. Ben-Meir has been lobbying for the job for some time, and getting a warmer response as the coalition talks enter their final stages. If he gets the job, the New York-born Ben-Meir would be following in the footsteps of native English-speakers Abba Eban, Michael Comay and Chaim Herzog at the East River UN post.

ANOTHER rising star seems to be that of Herut MK Moshe Katsav, the deputy minister of housing whom Shamir is said to be ready to name to a full ministerial post. That would not only be a reward for the Iran-born chairman of the Kiryat Malachi local council. It would also represent an attempt to create a cabinet counter-weight to Levy, Katsav and Meir Shitrit of Yavne, who is of Moroccan origin, have long been allies in the Herut anti-Levy front.

LIBERAL-HERUT municipal list intrigues seem to have reached some kind of summit in Netanya. My national Herut sources tell of the short-lived interest of Liberal MK Yehuda Perach in running for mayor, in order to block Herutnik Yoel Elroy. A report reached Met-sudat Zeev that Tami promised Perach a deputy ministerial post in one of its ministries if he played a spoiler role against the Herut candidate, in order to ease the mayoral campaign of Tami's Benzion Rubin in the seaside town.

TWO OTHER municipal elections in adjoining towns are drawing national attention. In Herzliya, Sharon's party lieutenant, Eli Landau (whom he installed as Shekem chairman), is trying to wrest city hall from incumbent Labour mayor Yosef Neta. Next door, in Ramat Hasharon, there's an exciting contest now that Labour's outgoing council chairman, Menahem Sherman, has decided not to run again, thereby disbanding the country's only successful Labour-Herut alliance. His Herutnik deputy,

Ya'acov (Yaki) Skoller, in keeping with his credo of keeping party politics out of local government, is now running at the head of a non-party list containing many prominent local names.

FOR SOME REASON, historian Martin Gilbert's timely words were not reported in stories about the Anatoli Shcharansky rally in Jerusalem this week. Talking about a recent visit to Russia, Gilbert said that the morale of beleaguered aliyah activists was undermined by what they felt was the ignorance and apathy of the Israeli public about their struggle. That fits in with complaints that have reached me of an inexplicable let-down in the campaign to secure long-suffering Ida Nudel's release from Soviet harassment.

It's difficult to understand why no representative of the Latin Patriarch Giacomo Beltritti was on hand to greet Mexico's Ernesto Cardinal Corripio Ahumada at Ben-Gurion Airport, although the leader of 60 million Catholics is the Patriarch's guest in Jerusalem. Is this yet another indication of Vatican non-recognition of the Jewish State, because the Mexican cardinal flew here by El Al? The absence of Mexican Ambassador Raul Valdez Aguilar at the airport was — I'm told — due to the very strict separation of state and church in Mexico.

THE TENTH anniversary of the passing of David Ben-Gurion is due in the coming weeks, yet there has been no official intimation of any plans to mark the event. It wouldn't be the result of partisan narrow-mindedness by his old Revisionist adversaries, would it?

BY TRANSATLANTIC phone, Ezer Weizmann has informed me that I erred in last Friday's column. Weizmann called to insist that he is conferring with his Wall Street lawyer pal Leon Charney about business matters only and he has no plans to raise money to launch any independent political venture.

There's a fascinating TV movie that's unlikely ever to be made about how the three big U.S. TV networks, and the others, get their hot news out of Beirut, which doesn't have satellite links or an airport. I stumbled on the story when talking to Foreign Press Association hon. secretary Peter Allen-Frost about the millions of dollars spent annually in Israel by the press corps, and especially the competing networks. It seems that the Beirut news teams make three copies and despatch them to relay stations in Israel, Cyprus and Syria, and whichever one gets there first gets broadcast.

Allen-Frost told that a convoy of taxis from Beirut to Rosh Hanikra to Nahariya rush material to Nahariya's Carlton Hotel, where it is beamed via a microwave dish on the roof to ABC's studio in Tel Aviv's Beit Ma'ariv for relaying to New York. Some agencies use the Herzliya and Jerusalem studios.

WORLD WIZO President Raya Jaglom has returned home full of forebodings about the safety of Latin American Jewry, after visiting her movement in Uruguay, Chile and Argentina. "They're sitting on a volcano," she says. The highlight of her visit was the conference of 500 WIZO leaders from 16 Latin American countries in Buenos Aires. She reported delegates' complaints that Israel's ambassador to Argentina, Dov Schmorak, ignored their invitation to address the conference, leaving town on holiday the day before it began.

Mrs. Jaglom was back Monday morning at B-G Airport to welcome Geneva WIZO chairman Ruth Rappaport and her banker husband, Bruce, who flew here by private plane to inaugurate the day-care centre they are sponsoring in Jerusalem's Ramot quarter. Bruce Rappaport recently donated \$10 million to Haifa's Rambam Hospital.

The roving rabbi

NEGEV NOTEBOOK/Liora Moriel

THREE YEARS ago, Rabbi Jonathan Perlman came to Israel from New York, where he had graduated from the Jewish Theological Seminary. He came straight to Beersheba, to start work with congregation Eshel Avraham.

Because the congregation, which today includes 60 families, did not initially need a full-time rabbi, Perlman began to range the desert, fun-timing as a part-time rabbi, several places at once. That is why I think of him as the Roving Rabbi, even though today he is almost completely settled down in Beersheba with his wife, Dina Lipsky, a health educator.

Over the past three years, Rabbi Perlman has held a funeral service at Kibbutz Nirim, participated in conferences at the Sede Teiman air base and at the Eshel Hanassi high school, prepared a girl for *bat mitzva* at Kibbutz Hatzarin, lectured at Kibbutz Kramim, and spoken at Moshav Nir Israel.

How does he get around? "I get a call, or I meet someone who's interested in learning more about Judaism, and a lecture is arranged. One motto of the movement is that we'll go anywhere, do anything, and teach anybody about Judaism."

Perlman taught a ninth-grade course on Judaism at a local high school. He teaches also at the teachers' college on how to teach Judaism to school children. Until 1983, Rabbi Perlman travelled to Kiryat Gat once every week or two to prepare girls or boys for their *bat mitzva* or *bar mitzva*. The children at the Neve Hanna home, "fifty Negev children who can't live with their parents for a variety of reasons," have house-mothers and counsellors to take care of their physical and emotional needs. Rabbi Perlman gives them spiritual support.

He also teaches the staff about Judaism, and talks there about Jewish education on an informal basis. "It's a very nice physical environment — they maintain contacts with the families in the city."

Rabbi Perlman now travels to Kiryat Gat once a month. He visits Arad also on a monthly basis, as rabbi for the Shira Hadasha congregation of 35 families. "They don't have a rabbi, but they get along with a lay leadership."

Seventy traditional families' at Moshav Sede Nitzan look to Rabbi Perlman for spiritual guidance. They keep kosher and observe the holidays. "My connection with the moshav started when I prepared a friend's son for *bar mitzva* three years ago. Other families became interested, and I've expanded the programme to include religious and adult education."

HOWEVER, RABBI PERLMAN'S primary responsibility is to his congregation in Beersheba; their centre is a renovated air raid shelter. "Now my job in Beersheba has grown, I've begun limiting my travelling in the Negev."

The Eshel Avraham congregation is made up of many English-speaking families, and several Sabra



Jonathan Perlman

ones. "The people who are attracted to us are usually academics, because of the intelligent and sophisticated approach to religion. Since coming to Israel, I've found that there is a large number of people who want an immediate Jewish experience but don't know where to go. In our synagogues, for example, the family sits together. We place great emphasis on the family."

Perlman does not believe in religious, or any other, coercion. "We want to create an atmosphere of tolerance and pluralism," he says, and the listener feels that he is not only talking as a rabbi, but as a concerned citizen.

Eshel Avraham now has 60 families. Fifty children are involved in its various afternoon programmes. There are also sessions for adults once a week, and services are held both on Friday night and on Sabbath morning, as well as on holidays.

In the summer, the children go to nearby Beit Yatzyv (which has a swimming pool, and a youth hostel also) with its day camp.

"Through the summer camp and *hugim*, we reach families who otherwise wouldn't be in touch with a formal religious institution. Some have actually joined the congregation. We really feel that we hold the middle ground between Orthodox and secular Judaism."

PERLMAN is very persuasive. This helps make him, young as he is, a leader among the Conservative (*Mesorat*) rabbis in Israel. He is the Southern Regional Coordinator for the Movement for *Mesorat* Judaism in Israel; Vice President of the Rabbinical Assembly of Israel (with 100 rabbi-members); and sits on the board of the New Israel Fund, a philanthropic fund "giving" money to grassroots organizations and groups working for social change.

Perlman himself is a dedicated worker for such social change. As treasurer of the Negev branch of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, he fights for Beduin rights in their disputes with the various government agencies, including the Green Patrol. His wife, a health educator in the Beduin town of Rahat in the northern Negev, speaks fluent Arabic; Perlman, himself is now studying the language seriously. He does everything seriously.



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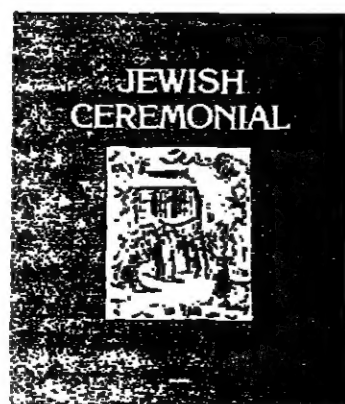
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THE MAIN achievement of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty — now nearing its fifth anniversary — is its very survival, despite all the difficulties and tensions that exist between the two countries.

That is the main message that emerges from a talk with Egypt's charge d'affaires Minister Mohamed Abdel Aziz Bassiouny. Since the departure of Ambassador Sa'ad Mortada at the height of the Lebanese operation, Bassiouny has been running the embassy along with other senior Egyptian diplomats. Bassiouny stressed that the two accords reached at Camp David were still valid. But while the first agreement had produced the peace treaty, the second — concerning autonomy talks — "had been frozen."

In his opinion the peace treaty has achieved its main goals. Egypt's territory in Sinai had been restored, not just for a scrap of paper, as some Israelis allege, but actually for peace, full and mutual recognition, the termination of the state of war, mutual diplomatic and consular representation, passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal, the landing of Israeli planes in Cairo Airport, and Israeli import of 20 per cent of its oil from Egypt.

But the prime achievement, he says, is the peaceful co-existence and the open borders between the two countries.

Two recent visitors to Cairo — former defence minister Ezer Weizman and Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i — were singled out for special mention, and according to Bassiouny, this augurs well for the future.

But Bassiouny is less forthcoming on the prospects of visits by Egyptian VIPs to Israel. He stresses that both Weizman and Moda'i were impressed by their reception in Egypt. And he adds: "The key to future developments is in Israel's hands. As sportsmen say, the ball is in Israel's court."

BASSIOUNY's usually affable manner disappeared when the phrase "cold peace" was mentioned.

"Yes, I know your press writes of a cold peace, but why don't you ask the reason for this? Why don't you tell the people the real reasons?" he asks vehemently.

Here he enumerates a list of obstacles as perceived by Cairo. The list is invariably topped by the "Lebanese invasion," and is followed by "the unresolved problem of Taba" plus "Israel's oppressive actions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

These — and the high costs in Israel — were cited as reasons for the non-mutuality of tourism. Another obstacle, he suggested, was Israel's action on the Deir Sultan church controversy, which had been awarded to Ethiopian Copts despite the claims by Egypt's Coptic community. That had caused the head of the Egyptian Coptic Church to ban any visits or pilgrimages by the faithful to Jerusalem and other parts of Israel, says Bassiouny.

WHAT ARE the chances of an Egyptian ambassador returning to Israel? "Egypt respects its international undertakings and fully carries out its obligations stipulated in the peace treaty, in letter and spirit," says Bassiouny. "But the continuation of Israel's settlement

policy, the invasion of Lebanon, and Israel's actions in the occupied territories have all negatively affected relations, necessitating the recall of the ambassador to Cairo for consultations.

"Egypt perceives that the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon will create a suitable atmosphere for the return of the ambassador of Egypt to Tel Aviv."

Indeed, as a demonstration of Egypt's intentions, Bassiouny points out that the embassy has only recently signed a five-year lease on a residence for the ambassador.

EGYPT, he continues, is anxious for a swift resolution to the Lebanese crisis because of the shadow it has cast over efforts to tackle broader Middle East problems. And he reminds me that President Hosni Mubarak has called for a conference in Cairo aimed at achieving a settlement of the Lebanese conflict.

Bassiouny stresses the importance of Israel's total withdrawal "according to a timetable," which should "by no means" be tied to a Syrian pull-out. "Israel's invasion of Lebanon was under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of Israel's northern settlements and was not in any way related to Syria's presence in Lebanon," he says. "As long as the security of northern Israel can be assured by other means, such as UN peace-keeping forces, the multi-national force and the Lebanese Army, Israel should pull out its troops without any connection to the Syrian position."

"Needless to say," he adds, "an Israeli withdrawal will pave the way to — and facilitate — the withdrawal of the Syrian forces."

At another point, the Egyptian diplomat regards as "most encouraging" a recent statement by Defence Minister Moshe Arens on the withdrawal issue, which Bassiouny says "was the first time he did not connect it with a Syrian withdrawal."

That "gives us much hope," as had the statement of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in declaring that Israel's target was not annexation of the West Bank. "That's a good sign."

AS TO THE revival of the stalled autonomy talks, Bassiouny sets out the following position: "The 13 ministerial sessions and the 34 meetings of experts did not succeed because of Israel's insistence on misinterpreting the principles of the second Camp David accord."

"We were obliged to freeze these talks as long as they were fruitless. But I would like to assure you that Egypt does not give up its intention to apply those principles. In this regard, we are now looking for a new style and new factors to restore these talks."

"Jordan and the Palestinians, as you know, did not take part in the previous talks. Their participation under present circumstances would actively contribute towards attaining a comprehensive peace."

Bassiouny adds: "Egypt did not sign the Camp David accord in order to achieve a separate peace, which would become fragile and easily breakable."

Stumbling blocks

Post Political Correspondent Mark Segal talks to Egypt's charge d'affaires Mohamed Abdel Aziz Bassiouny (right) about the state of his country's relations with Israel



(United Press)

"It is a first step towards a comprehensive peace... It is of the utmost importance to find a solution to the core of the problem, namely the Palestinian issue and the restoration of all territories occupied in June 1967."

ON THE unresolved border dispute over Taba, Bassiouny places the blame at Israel's door. The prime obstacle, it appears, is Israel's insistence that the talks be held in Jerusalem, while the Egyptians prefer alternating between Ismailia and Beersheba.

And on the internal Egyptian opposition to relations with Israel, Bassiouny takes pains to explain that both government and opposition in Egypt concur on the Camp David accords, but the opposition has criticized what they see as the government's "inadequate" reaction to the war in Lebanon.

The diplomat was at his most ingenious when questioned on Jordan's response to President Ronald Reagan's initiative, "Jordan," he says, "was not against the Reagan plan as such, but it encountered difficulties on the issue of Palestinian representation."

THERE IS a curious irony in having the Egyptian Embassy sited on Rehov Basel, named after the Swiss city where Theodor Herzl proclaimed his vision of Jewish statehood at the first Zionist Congress.

On this visit, I found it as busy as on my previous calls, with the usual long queues of rucksack-toting youngsters outside waiting for visas to cross into Egypt by land.

But I did notice a difference in atmosphere compared to previous visits. In contrast to the previous lavish hospitality, I encountered an almost Spartan atmosphere on my visit this week.

Some of the lack of ceremony may perhaps be attributed to my host's military background. His official biography refers to his graduation from the Cairo Military College in 1956 and his 26 years service in the Egyptian armed forces until, on reaching the rank of Brigadier-General, "he was transferred to the 'diplomatic service.' The brigadier fought in three wars against Israel — in 1956, 1967 and 1973."

In the early Sixties, he lectured on military tactics at Cairo Military

College, and served as Egypt's military attaché in Damascus between 1968 and 1976, taking part in the Yom Kippur war on the Syrian front.

During that time, he became a close friend of President Hafez Assad, but he declines to discuss his experiences in Damascus.

Between 1978 and 1980, Bassiouny was counsellor at Egypt's Embassy in Teheran, where he witnessed the Shah's fall and the reign of terror which followed.

FINALLY, Bassiouny offers some observations on Egypt's central position in the Arab world. Despite the official severance of diplomatic relations by Arab countries, with the exception of Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, most Arab states maintain diplomatic representation in Cairo, he says. The exceptions in this category are Syria, Libya and South Yemen.

Arab tourism to Egypt continues at its normal level, while he also mentions "excessive Egyptian contributions" in manpower and expertise in the development projects of various Arab countries.

It is at this point that he takes pains to emphasize that "our relations with Israel are in no way a substitute for our ties with Arab countries. It will in no way affect our inherent relations with these countries. On the other hand, Egypt does insist that these relations do not affect its peace strategy."

He points out that the prominence accorded the Arab world in Egyptian foreign policy was due "to the organic interconnection of all Arab countries. Hence, Egypt's place in the Arab world is inalienable and undeniable."

"This fact cannot be erased by any resolution whatsoever or restored by another one."

"In the wake of the Camp David accords, numerous attempts were made to isolate Egypt from the Arab world. At the time, Egypt was confident that once adverse reactions faded the rationale of Egypt's peace policies would be comprehended."

"This has in fact come to pass, as witnessed by the resolutions adopted at the Fes summit, which were in fact a reversal of the position adopted by Egypt some years ago."

The back door to Carterism

By SHMUEL KATZ

It is, perhaps, little wonder then that the leaders of the U.S. Jewish community also, for a long time, did not trouble to respond seriously to the attacks. Some of them were themselves evidently brainwashed.

There were, indeed, during that time many distinguished American voices raised to expose the absurdity of the "illegality" charge; but it took two full years before the official Jewish leadership — the Presidents' Conference — published its statement (in June 1979) affirming the legality of Jewish settlement.

Even then no comprehensive information counter-campaign was organized. Just as the Israeli government has failed to establish adequate machinery to carry on the information war — an authority armed and manned in accordance with the massive tasks to be performed — so, too, have the Jewish organizations in the U.S. failed to understand the depth of the need for them to set up an adequate, united information "War Council" and machinery.

The work was not done; and Israel has continued to suffer the effects to this day — with many even of her friends still "baffled" by the subject of "settlements."

MR. LICHENSTEIN did not content himself with failing to make plain his president's policy. He slipped into his speech another significant — and ominous — statement: that the Fourth Geneva Convention

of 1949 is "applicable to the territories occupied by Israel."

"The U.S. Government," he said, "has stated this on numerous occasions, and I affirm it again today. Israel, as the occupying power in the West Bank, is bound by the terms of the Fourth Geneva Convention."

This is precisely the convention which, the Carter administration pretended, provided the legal grounds for the charges against Israel.

In fact, the claim that it is applicable to Israel's presence in Judea, Samaria and Gaza is a broad and deep piece of nonsense.

Yet the Israeli government should not allow such statements to go unchallenged and unanswered. Nor should the Jewish leaders in the United States.

Unfortunately this is what has happened again. Mr. Lichenstein's address was delivered on August 2. To this day not only has there not been any "counter-attack," there has not been even a simple rebuttal of his statement.

The short answer to Mr. Lichenstein is indeed very simple.

No Israeli government has ever accepted the Fourth Geneva Convention as being applicable to Judea, Samaria and Gaza; and the most explicit, ground for its non-acceptance is the unequivocal text of the convention itself.

THE CRUCIAL fact is that the convention is simply irrelevant to Israel's presence in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. In its second article, the terms of the convention's applicability are defined precisely:

"The present convention shall apply to cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party."

Judea, Samaria and Gaza were not the territory of any High Contracting Party. Transjordan occupied Judea and Samaria, and Egypt occupied Gaza, in acts of unprovoked aggression — and, indeed, of intended annihilation of Israel, publicly declared.

Transjordan's act of annexation (it was then that overnight Transjordan became "Jordan") did not give it a title to the land. Egypt never even tried to claim ownership of Gaza.

Nor, as it happened, did Israel initiate the war in 1967 which led to its wresting these areas from Jordan and Egypt. The Arab countries simply launched a second war of annihilation — and lost. In an act of

classic self-defence, Israel "occupied" the remaining portions of Western Palestine raped in 1948 by Jordan and Egypt.

THAT IS NOT all. Even if the Geneva Convention applied to the Palestine conflict, that would be no bar to Jews taking up residence in the "occupied territories."

Here, the abysmal absurdity of the American charge of "illegality of the settlements" was even more sharply exposed. It was based specifically on Article 49 of the convention.

Now Article 49 had a specific purpose: It was intended to outlaw the kind of practices employed by the Nazis in their occupation of Europe. It therefore was laid down — in its paragraph 6 — that "the occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

The ludicrous suggestion (as the Carter administration did indeed suggest) that this paragraph applied to Israel contained, moreover, a double insult: It insulted the

idealism and exertion of the free choice of the people who, for example, went down to live in the difficult climate of the Jordan Valley or to hew out a home for themselves on the barren hills of Samaria (in some cases, flouting the government's wishes). It insulted Israeli democracy — and the Israeli government's assigned the totalitarian authority to "transfer or deport" parts of its civilian population.

IT IS TRUE that U.S. policy has been, and remains, wedded to the notion that Israel should withdraw into the 1949 Armistice Lines, giving up Judea and Samaria and Gaza; and that this will bring peace.

Their holding this view does not justify their bolstering it by the fabrication of spurious legal claims for the Arabs.

Nor dare the Israeli government remain silent in the face of renewed affirmation of those claims by the State Department's digging up once again the fable of applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

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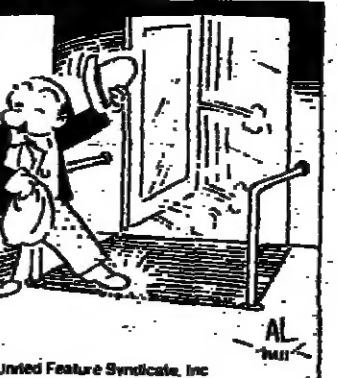
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Mixed feelings over Begin

The Jerusalem Post's Wolf Blitzer reports on the reactions in Washington to the resignation of the prime minister



President Reagan with Prime Minister Begin at the White House in June 1982.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Yom Kippur War coincided with the fifth anniversary of the Camp David accords and the first anniversary of Sabra and Shatila. But all of these historic Middle East dates, which normally would have resulted in an outpouring of commentary in the U.S. media, were superseded by the abrupt resignation of Prime Minister Menachem Begin; the jockeying for succession in Israel; and the escalating violence in Lebanon, including the first combat deaths of U.S. Marines.

In the process, President Ronald Reagan has entered into a major constitutional battle with Congress over the applicability of the War Powers Act and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's regime has been seriously threatened.

Poor Menachem Begin. When he was strong and healthy, he would have been the first to speak out decisively on all of these events. Everyone would have known his exact feelings. There would have been no sugar-coating of words.

But today, in the American press, he is being described as an almost Howard Hughes type of recluse — too sick to be seen in public.

There are many people in Washington, Jews and non-Jews alike, who genuinely feel sorry for him. At the same time, however, there is also no shortage of Menachem Begin enemies who are only too happy to see him leave the political arena.

Reagan and his senior White House staff had no great love for Begin. They believed that the Premier had misled them in 1981, during the fight over the sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

When Begin met with Reagan at the White House in September that year, the president thought he had received a commitment that Israel would not open a full-court press against the sale. But within 24 hours, Begin was speaking out sharply against the sale.

STILL, REAGAN remains in his gut a friend of Israel. This was underlined on September 14 when he met with Hispanic editors at the White House.

"I believe, and this is not just our administration, that since 1948, when Israel became a nation, the policy of the U.S. government, under Democrat and Republican

presidents and legislatures, has been one of alliance with Israel and assurance of Israel's continuation as a state," Reagan said.

"And I don't think that any American administration would ever forsake Israel."

"This is one of the reasons for our (1982) peace plan," he said. "When Sadat did what he did and brought peace between Egypt and Israel — the two that had been actually in combat with each other — it was my belief that what we should do is start working with the Arab nations to see if among them we could not first bring their recognition of the right of Israel to exist, and then see if we could not create additional Egypt — nations that would enter into a

peace treaty. Because no nation can go on having to maintain the military stature that Israel does."

"When you stop to think, the 500 men that they lost in the fighting in Lebanon, if that was the U.S., proportionately, that would have been more than 30,000 dead.

Economically, the strain on them is so great that the answer to their problem must be peace, and peace can only come when all of them recognize, the other nations recognize, the right of this nation to exist."

"This was one of the reasons why we would never negotiate with the PLO, because they openly said they denied the right of Israel to be a nation. Their dream was of driving

them into the sea. And we said, how can we talk to someone who believes that way."

The U.S., he added, has started with the idea that "the Lebanese situation had to be cleared up and the foreign forces all get out of Lebanon before we proceed with these peace talks. I am still optimistic that we are going to be able to bring this about, and we'll continue to try."

REAGAN MAY express his traditionally eternal optimism, but many of his closest aides are openly gloomy. As seen from Washington, the situation in the Middle East looks bleak from both the American and Israeli points of view. U.S. and Israeli officials are deeply worried,

but they have no easy answers.

"It is indeed an unsettled legacy that Menachem Begin leaves," wrote former under-secretary of state Joseph Sisco in *The Los Angeles Times*. That seemed to sum up much of the mixed commentary about Begin in the United States.

In looking to the future, experienced American analysts in Washington have come up with several predictions:

□ Israel is likely to have a very weak government until the next elections, thereby precluding any decisive ability to make difficult concessions in Lebanon or in the broader peace process. Thus, there seems to be a built-in prescription for stalemate.

□ Israel is expected to have increasingly less influence over events in Lebanon now that its troops have evacuated Beirut and the nearby Shouf Mountains. Those Lebanese elements which had aligned themselves with Israel — such as the Phalangists — are now likely to become considerably weaker.

□ Syria, and its allies in Lebanon, backed by the Soviet Union, Libya, Iran and the PLO, probably will have a greater role in shaping the politics of Lebanon. They are said to have concluded that the domestic politics of both Israel and the United States have removed the possibility of further Israeli and American military involvement in Lebanon.

"They smell blood," one U.S. official commented, referring to the effort to bring down the Gemayel government and replace it by one more dependent on the Syrians. "And they're going after it."

GEORGE A. NADER, the Lebanese-American editor of the Washington-based *Middle East Insight*, recognized this disturbing trend.

"Deplorably," he wrote, "Israeli neutrality and passivity in this (Shouf) conflict is damaging not only to Lebanon but also to Israel's image and its future relationship with the Lebanese people. Massacres have occurred daily since the abrupt pullback by the Israeli forces to the Awali River. Fairly or not, many Lebanese are blaming Israel."

A year ago, the late Bashir Gemayel was elected president of Lebanon only after Israel's potent military presence had come to dominate the politics of Beirut. But Bashir was assassinated and replaced by his older brother, Amin, someone who did not have Bashir's extensive ties with Israel.

Six years earlier, another Christian — although one with a very pro-Syrian political orientation, — Elias Sarkis, had been elected president at a time when the Syrians were the major power in the Lebanese capital. Today, the politics of Lebanon are once again up for grabs.

THE POLITICAL situation in Israel, of course, is much different. There is a democratic and orderly process underway designed to find a replacement for Menachem Begin. Many Americans have noted the surprisingly smooth transition process demonstrated by the Likud in electing Yitzhak Shamir as the new party leader.

This came despite the fact that Begin had always been such a dominant force in the Likud and had never really groomed a successor.

There is also a political battle already underway in the U.S.; Reagan, for his part, must decide whether to seek re-election next year. The Democrats are gearing up for a stiff challenge. And the next elections in America — like those in Israel — will probably be heavily influenced by the course of events in Lebanon.

The writer is the Washington correspondent of *The Jerusalem Post*.

MOCKING THE MILITARY

TELEREVIEW/Philip Gillon

WE MUST take off our hats to whoever decided that *Arms and the Man* should open the new era that began when Yom Kippur ended on Saturday night. It was an ideal choice, mainly because it inspired so much laughter, with the secondary benefit that it mocked all the glorification of war that the tenth anniversary of the Yom Kippur War inspired in so many documentaries and discussions.

The fun it poked at heroes of the battlefields made it very topical for Israelis. Indeed, so fresh was its satire that it seems incredible that Shaw wrote it a century ago, before the two World Wars, even before the Boer War.

Generally I resent filmed presentations of theatre productions with the camera showing us actors performing on stage for an audience. The techniques required for the stage are completely different from those for television: actors, who look natural and are capable of inspiring complete identification when seen from the other side of the footlights, look different, out of their element, like fish out of water, when a camera presents them to us.

Obviously the rule must be that a film-maker, attracted by the theme of a play, should have it rewritten and adapted for his medium.

An example of correct treatment of one of Shaw's comedies is *Pygmalion*, a marvellous play on the stage, just as good when rewritten for the cinema, even better when turned into a musical on stage, and still maintaining that level when produced as a musical on film — changed each time to suit the particular vehicles that carried it.

A FILMED presentation of a play seems to me to be a monstrous

hybrid that cannot make up its mind what it is, rather like a centaur, uncertain whether it is horse or man, or a mermaid, neither fish nor flesh where it matters most.

Having made this complaint, I must say that Philip Casson's version of *Arms and the Man* was, as Stephano said about Caliban, a most delicate monster. I was completely captivated. It all went with such a swing that it did not matter at all that they broke my rule against making a cocktail of a show. The actors virtually said to us: "We're not trying to convince you that we are real, we don't ask you to abandon your detachment and identify with us, all we ask is that you enjoy this glorious romp made possible by Shaw's terrific scenes, characters and dialogue."

The main sufferer from the alien environment was Peter Egan, acting Sergius without conviction and with a considerable amount of embarrassment. He was handsome enough, but not sufficiently large, deep-chested, bombastic and Byronic to emerge as more than a stooge for Bluntschli's wisecracks. He even pronounced such great lines as "I never apologize!" with an apologetic air.

Richard Briers as Bluntschli did a superb job, making the most of every one of the innumerable remarkable jests Shaw provided for him, by pronouncing them in a deadpan, schoolmasterish manner.

Shaw himself included *Arms and the Man* among his "pleasant plays" and tended to belittle it; he provided the printed play with only the most cursory of prefaces, in-

stead of his usual ponderous tract. He wrote in that preface: "When a comedy is performed, it is nothing to me that the spectators laugh; any fool can make an audience laugh." This is just ponderous piffle, but we forgive him, because he made us laugh so much.

SHAW viewed himself as a preacher rather than a playwright; he thought that he was using his plays to get across whatever message had caught his fancy, whether it was socialism, communism, vegetarianism, the folly of having medical treatment, or the wonders of dictatorship. Many of his messages were obviously idiotic. The truth is that he was a far greater playwright than he was a philosopher.

Arms and the Man is one of his most perfectly crafted comedies: he never put a foot wrong, did not write a single unnecessary word. There is a message, but the play is mostly sugar with only a very small pill inside it.

Nevertheless, in our present situation, what with all the breast-beating about our follies of a decade ago and the need for more self-criticism because of the appalling error of launching the ill-fated Lebanese war, the anti-hero theme of the comedy merits our serious consideration, however much we laugh at Bluntschli's jibes against the martial arts.

Shaw notes in his preface that his critics accused him, after the play was staged in 1894, of denying the

existence of courage, patriotism, faith, hope and charity, and of striking a wanton blow at the cause of liberty in the Balkans by mentioning that it was not a matter of course for a Bulgarian general to wash his hands every day.

He replied that he was not prepared to praise fictitious glory and phoney idealism. Dr. Samuel Johnson put it even more crisply than Shaw when he said, "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel."

The amazing thing is that Shaw wrote in comfortable, fat Victorian England a century ago, yet mocked the Israel of the year 1983 with such accuracy. It makes one think. Even people who do not agree with Shaw or me must have laughed heartily at this example of British wit at its best.

ADDITIONAL proof of how funny the British can be comes from *Yes, Minister*. Week after week, this gets droll and droll. Paul Eddington and Nigel Hawthorne's depiction of the battle between the minister and his principal adviser is a revelation comparable to the first pronouncement of Parkinson's law.

Sir Humphrey, prepared to mount the barricades to preserve the bureaucracy from the inroads of invading cabinet ministers, is a great comic creation: some of his lines are worthy of Shaw himself. It is a pity that we do not have a comparable civil service here, able to stop cabinet ministers rocking the bureaucratic boat and sinking us all.

I must confess that I sinned when I wrote approving words about *Are You Being Served?* Unlike Sergius, I am prepared to apologize abjectly, particularly to the indignant reader who wrote to *The Jerusalem Post* to complain about my endorsement of this appalling series.

He was right, and I withdraw my approval unconditionally. By way of explanation — but not excuse — may I say that I think my folly was caused by my seeing only snatches of the series on Jordan instead of complete episodes week after week.

Perhaps the grass always seems greener on the other side of the river, or perhaps catching tantalizing glimpses of a show — in breaks between doing my duty and watching Israel Television — made the parts seem better than the whole really was.

Anyway, whatever the reason for my previous error of judgment, I now urge Television House to cut off immediately this brutish and repetitive hotch-potch of sniggers at homosexuality, sex, old age and middle age.

Benson is not as bad, but I am tired of it. The show has moved a long way from the brilliant early episodes of *Soan*, of which it is a spin-off. Viewers with long memories will recall that Benson was a butler in that zany household,

Now he has given up being a manservant and has become a bourgeois bureaucrat without the *sang froid* of Sir Humphrey, and he is really nothing but a pompous bore. His barbs at his co-workers are no longer sardonic jokes, they are just rude and uncouth insults. We have had enough of him.

ONE OF THE many deplorable results of our astonishing victory in the Six Day War was that Israel became an irresistible magnet for many crackpot Jews from the U.S. in search of salvation. The worst of these landed up shooting Arabs on Mount Zion, or joining Rabbi Kahane in Kach.

Avraham Herzl, the pious shepherd of Kfar Zittin, is quite a different kettle of fish. Presented most sympathetically in Shimon Yekutieli's film, *Another Man*, he managed to get me to think highly of his dream, even though I was rather relieved that it was doubtful whether any of his 11 children would follow in his footsteps.

Pursuing holiness in a pastoral environment, he had made a very advantageous marriage with a Yemenite woman, Aviva, who clearly loved him but did not share his ideal of the good life. Nor did his son Shmuel, far more interested in obtaining a higher education in Jerusalem than in helping to bring another lamb into the world.

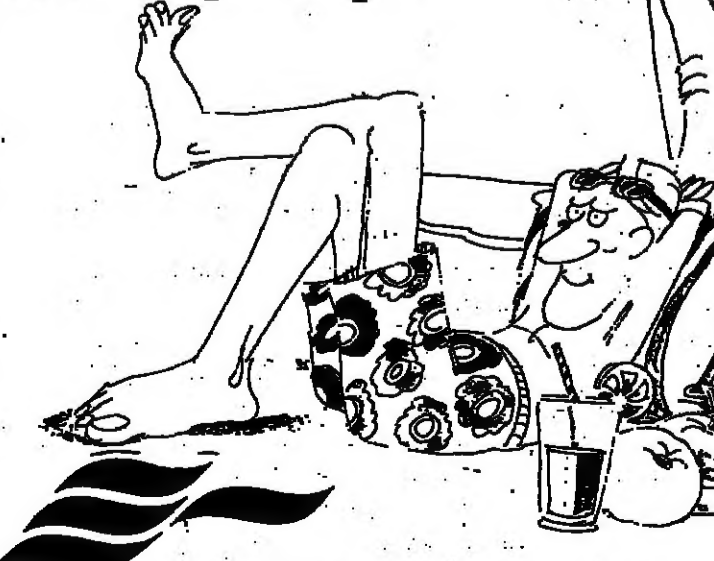
Gentle Avraham tried his best to get Shmuel to comprehend why being a shepherd was so noble a calling, but it was clear that Shmuel would highlight it for the wicked city at the first opportunity. It was also manifest that Aviva, that shrewd woman, would undermine her husband's message, and that nothing but the best would do for her children. Avraham remained appealing, attractive and interesting, although his cause was doomed.

Fame really went to town this week, with Doris wandering like Dorothy into the land of Oz, and all the *Fame* characters having a ball play-acting the goodies and baddies from *The Wizard of Oz*. It might have been simpler to have done the whole thing as a straight presentation of that lovely tale, especially as the tortuous plot involved something quite incredible — Ms. Sherwood, the English teacher, refusing to believe that Doris had handed in her essay, when Doris swore she had.

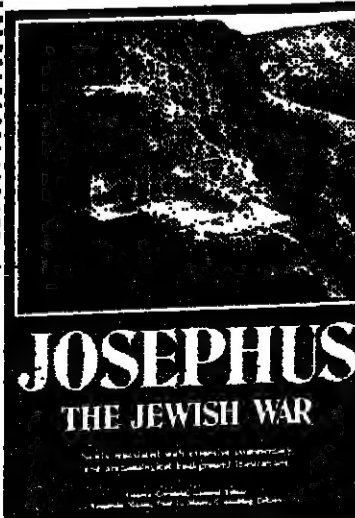
Another film was *James Dean*, about the one-time idol of teenagers and his relationship with William Best, who served as narrator. Remembering how a niece of mine burnt incense for Dean after he was killed in an accident, I started looking at the film with a certain prejudice, thinking that he would emerge as a sort of non-singing Elvis Presley. Instead he proved to be a genuinely obsessed actor, obviously manic at times, but really a very complex and interesting personality. Stephen McHattie acted the part with great skill and conviction.

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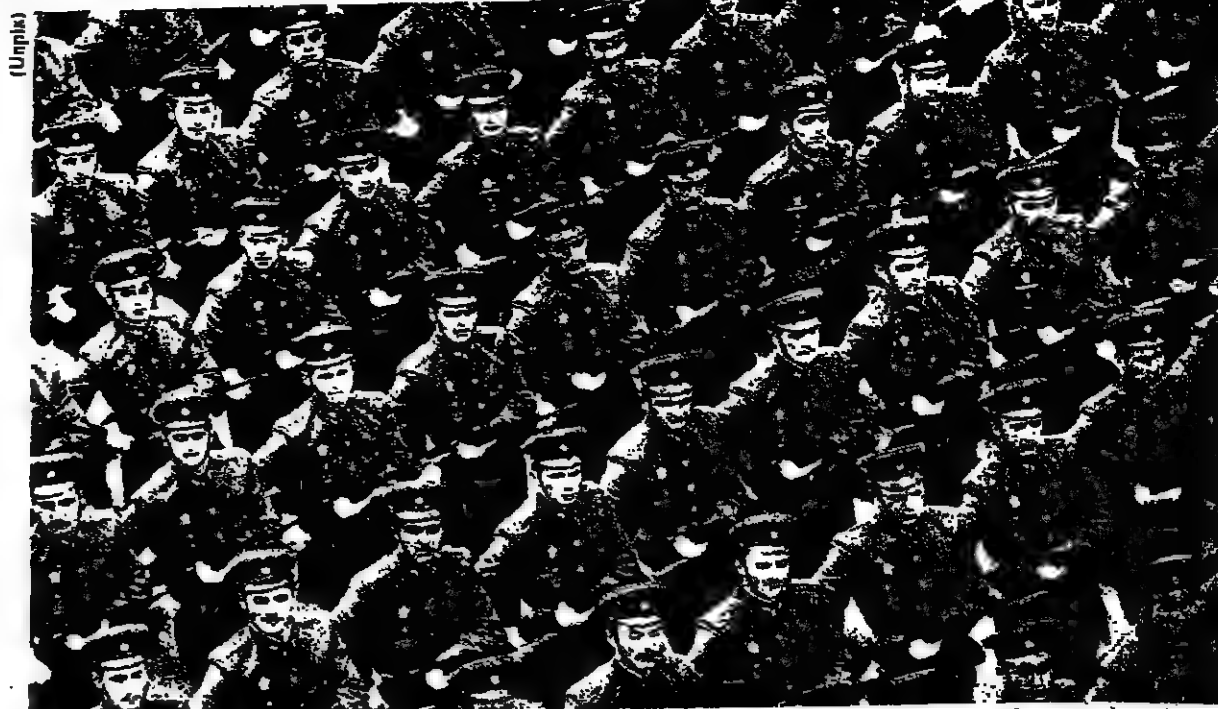
הכנאם האמל

Mort Rosenblum describes the mood in Hungary 27 years after Soviet tanks crushed the uprising



Shoppers in Budapest: French cognac at Paris prices.

'This may be the happiest barracks in the bloc, but it is still a barracks'



Officer candidates from Hungary's military academies parade in Budapest.

THE HUNGARIAN uprising has succeeded, 27 years later, say a broad range of people who prosper in the shadow of Soviet tanks. Others point out that the tanks are still here.

"Don't quote me, but we have won," said an artist who fled but now comes home regularly. An out-of-work academic, asked if he agreed, replied: "Garbage."

Communist Party leaders recently ratified the process which, by careful maneuvering, has made the little nation of Hungary the envy of the Soviet bloc. They decided to let several candidates run in local elections, as long as socialism and the party's leading role are not questioned.

"This is now a test case," said a ranking Western diplomat. "The implications of what happens in Hungary are now more important than ever."

At a casual glance, Hungary is free-wheeling and open, with freedom unknown elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Hungarians can amass wealth by private enterprise, and most can emigrate if they

choose. Poland and Bulgaria are experimenting with Hungarian-style reforms. Other countries, including the Soviet Union, are looking closely for lessons in Hungary's agricultural and industrial successes.

In Budapest, Russian grandmothers on holiday gawk at the bare breasts on display at the floorshow in Muxim's. Rumanians, whose coffee at home is cut with oats to save foreign exchange, stare into windows on Budapest's Vaci Street that are overfilled with rich blends — and French cognac at Paris prices.

"Some people are making so much money you wouldn't believe it," said the artist. "People here ignore the politics. And the Russians are sophisticated enough to leave Hungary as a showcase." NEVERTHELESS, the Soviet tanks remain, although commanders cleared off one base so that American film-makers could erect a giant stage for a rock concert attacked by a monster bear.

Still, a number of Hungarians, including officials speaking privately, say there are problems that reach

deep into everyday life.

"We are a beaten horse, broken," said the academic, who has been unemployed for three years as punishment for speaking his mind. "The Soviets still have a bridge on us, even if they choose not to jerk it. This may be the happiest barracks in the bloc, but it is still a barracks."

Even for Hungarians who have learned to accept Russian armoured columns quartered two minutes away from Budapest's Heroes Square, the good life can be elusive. "There are many sources of tension in this system," acknowledged Janos Kovacs, an economist of the official Academy of Sciences.

An average worker makes 4,500 forints a month, the equivalent of \$100. Some earn more on the legal "second" economy — private enterprise — or on the black market.

But those unable to work extra time on their own account are frustrated in a system accustomed to wide disparities in incomes.

With a food surplus, Hungary's markets are full and its credit rating is solid. Still, nearly half of its

foreign exchange income goes to reducing an \$8 billion debt, which is larger per capita than Poland's. PLANNERS ADMIT a slight drop in living standards over the last four years, and they now must decide whether to sacrifice basic economic development to offset further slippage.

Andras Hegedus, Stalinist prime minister until 1955 and now a sociologist, said in an interview that the economic reform moved slowly and unevenly because of an anti-reform wing in ruling circles. Unless authorities tolerate a "constructive opposition" to spot weaknesses and echo popular feelings, he said, the society will suffer further disparity and discontent.

He praised the new choice of local candidates, saying: "It's not a big step, but a good one. My friends are sceptical, but this is important to people's thinking. The total manipulations of 15 years ago are no longer possible."

If he were still a politician, Hegedus said, he could do no better than Communist Party leader Janos Kadar. At first widely denounced as a Soviet puppet, Kadar has guided

Hungary's process since 1956, and has won clear popular acclaim.

A Western diplomat put it this way: "Kadar's approach has not been dramatic, but that's why it is effective. The aim is to make this a thoroughly European country, within the framework of loyalty to the Warsaw Pact. It is quite remarkable."

Laszlo Rajk, Hungary's best-known dissident, agrees conditions in his country are the best in the bloc, but adds that pressures, both direct and subtle, cause wide suffering.

"The Western public has the idea that being under pressure means prison," said Rajk. "There are other means, such as not being able to work at your profession. The officials are quite smart and effective — people are giving in."

HUNGARIANS BORN after 1956 are questioning history and finding discrepancies, he said: "Imagine a 25-year-old kid who knows his parents were lying to him half his life. How does he see his own identity?"

Psychiatrist Bela Buda said: "Children learn early to lead a dou-

ble life. They don't believe what they are told."

A book editor, who asked not to be named, observed: "What you find is an apolitical passivity and cynicism among the youth. A mindless aping of the West. It is every man for himself. People grab what they can because they don't trust the future."

For the moment, officials say, the reform is moving cautiously according to plan. Mihaly Simai, a senior economist at the Academy of Sciences, said: "There is a great amount of tolerance and understanding among the people."

The future could be difficult without a general world economic upturn, said Simai. "But Hungarians have a great amount of possibilities to find an outlet to the private sector."

Officials say the private sector amounts to 5 or 6 per cent of the total economy, but some experts estimate well over half of Hungary's 10 million inhabitants make some money on the side.

About 130,000 artisans, professionals and service workers operate privately, and they can each hire up to 12 people to help them. And 17,000

retail shops, restaurants and small enterprises are privately owned.

Factory hands on private after-hours contracts earn up to triple the official pay rates. State-employed farmers plant up to four dunams in "household plots" and keep the profits.

Entrepreneurs lease restaurants and small businesses — even public toilets in the subway — guaranteeing the state a minimum set by open bidding. They take all the risks.

The Grand Canyon Saloon is an example. Janos Horvath-Farkas, now 30, got bored delivering room-service trays at the Intercontinental Hotel. He and a journalist friend took over a rundown cafe, promising the state the equivalent of \$100,000 in three years.

If they sell enough "Texas Beef Goulash" and "Tenderloin steak" at the Grand Canyon Saloon, as the menu reads, they are successful capitalists. If not, they go broke.

"We should just about do it," Horvath-Farkas said, in the second year of his three-year lease. "I hope."

(The Associated Press)

Checkered Chinese

By VICTORIA GRAHAM/Peking

FOR YEARS, the conventional wisdom was that the Chinese masses were so honest and purged of human greed that even a discarded razor blade would be returned to a startled foreign visitor. At least in China, everyone knew, one was safe. Not so today.

Crime, once confidently ascribed to the decadent, capitalist West, is flourishing in frantically modernizing China. Despite the outward appearance of bland order, press reports reveal another China of desperadoes more like the American Wild West than a model of Marxism.

China is experiencing a wave of violent crimes — murder, rape and robbery — alongside theft, corruption, embezzlement and general lawlessness that is unprecedented in recent years.

Authorities are counter-attacking with a nationwide dragnet expected to last three months and snare 50,000 people, forced relocation of criminals and undesirable, mass rallies and the highly publicized executions of dozens of criminals in a city in one day.

A spectacular lesson that crime does not pay came one Tuesday in

August when 29 men and a woman were publicly sentenced to death before a cheering, highly agitated crowd of 60,000 in Peking's Workers' Stadium.

Ranging in age from 18 to 34, they had been tried and convicted of murder, rape, robbery and arson. Death sentences for rape, robbery and arson were considered especially harsh.

They were handcuffed, driven to the execution ground near the Marco Polo Bridge and ordered to kneel and bow. Then they were shot. Execution in China usually is carried out with a single bullet to the back of the head.

Execution notices were posted outside the court house and marked with 30 glaring red checks.

AT THE TIME, it startled the nation as the largest execution in a single day in recent memory. Since then, the pattern has been repeated in other cities, and some observers believe that well over 1,000 executions may have taken place since then.

In another first, Chinese police are appealing to cupidity as well as public spirit and offering cash

rewards to citizens who aid in the apprehension of one group of criminals said to be at large in north China.

China says its crime rate is among the lowest in the world, but the official press paints a lurid picture of cops and fearless robbers.

In the press, thugs and dissidents hijack one airliner and try to hijack another. Bandits hijack beer trucks and sell the brew, or ambush peasants bound for free markets with their produce. Gangs rob armories, steal explosives, kill police and go on sprees of murder, kidnapping and rape.

Gang rapists, procurers, prostitutes and sellers of women are not unknown, and sex crimes figure prominently in press reports.

Adulterous lovers knock off the wife by winding her in electric wire and electrocuting her.

A teenage girl entices a youth, steals his watch, punches him to the ground and rides away on his bicycle. A crowd watches impassively as a woman is raped and ignores her cries for help.

Provincial prosecutors routinely pack pistols for self-defence and tax collectors beg police for protection because defiant citizens beat them up.

Foreign guests at Peking's new Western-style Jiainguo Hotel report stolen bicycles, tape recorders, cameras and valuables. Earlier this month police entered the lobby at night, handcuffed a hotel attendant and hustled him away.

CHINA DOES NOT publish statistics, but major crimes and corruption appear to be on the rise. Last June, the public security minister told the National People's Congress that there had been no drop in murder, robbery and grave crimes, and that public order was not as good as in the 1950s.

He said, however, that the number of all criminal cases in China dropped 10 per cent in the first four months of this year. China claims only 748,476 reported crimes in 1982, down from 890,281 in 1981. China says its crime rate is 7.1 per 10,000 compared with 500 to 600 per 10,000 in the United States, although statistical methods differ.

On August 8, police launched a nationwide round-up that is expected to last three months and net about 50,000 gangsters, hoodlums, delinquents, troublemakers — even women who consort with foreign men.

After trials, some will be sent to labour camps or "relocated" to work teams in underdeveloped border areas that are in need of manpower. City residence permits are being revoked for habitual criminals and other offenders, who are

being exiled.

To combat lawlessness, China has formed a special armed police force. It has also upgraded police training, created neighbourhood patrols and tried to instill respect for a new legal system.

Authorities say the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution — a decade of anarchy and bloodshed — sowed the seeds of the current crime problem. It spawned a generation that was taught to despise authority and was deprived of basic education, and moral teaching. Today, many of them are jobless, restless and cynical.

At the same time, China's new get-rich economic policies and incentives, the open-door policy and corrupt foreign influence are cited as contributing factors.

THESE DAYS, China encourages everyone to make as much money as he can, thereby raising standards of living in a new, unabashed consumer society. Televisions, tape recorders, stylish clothes and the money to buy them are coveted. But as expectations rise, so, too, do frustrations as differences appear within the society.

Many crimes that are described in the press are extravagantly brutal. Sexual assaults appear common in a puritanical society where sex before marriage is forbidden and marriage is usually forbidden until the mid-20s.

One execution notice said Yan Yu Bin, 26, raped three young women and strangled them in Peking. He hid the bodies under his bed, in a chest and in a closet, but was caught red-handed pickpocketing in a city bus.

A bank worker in northern China was said to have stolen an automobile rifle, shot two guards to death and stolen the equivalent of \$5,000. He disguised himself as a woman, but two women spied him in a lavatory and alerted the police.

And earlier this month police rounded up six gangs containing a total of 105 thugs who they accused of raiding homes, rampaging through stores and abusing women in Tangshan City, near Peking.

While China is scrambling to make up for time lost during the Cultural Revolution, it is finding that its new path carries a high price tag in terms of social dislocation.

(The Associated Press)

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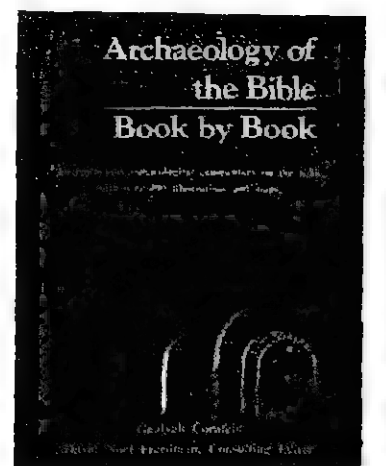


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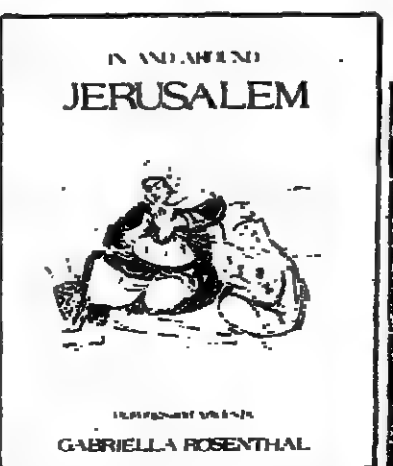
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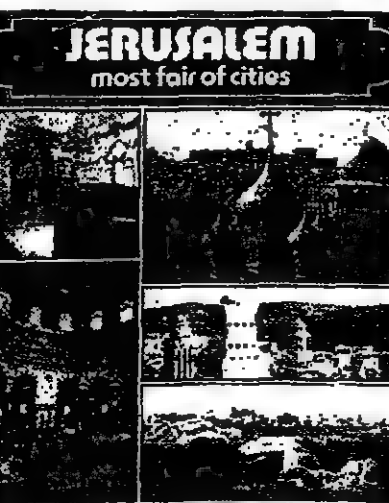
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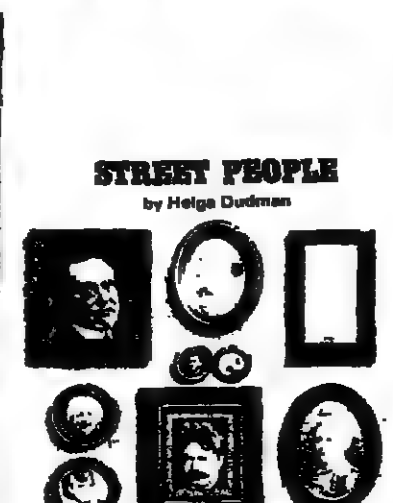
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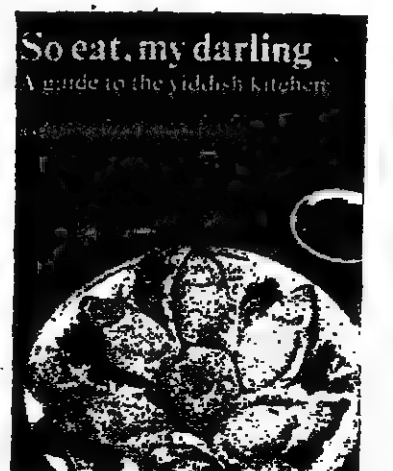
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הזמנת הספרים

DAVID BLOCH has a dream. Nothing extravagant, really, but one he would very much like to see come true.

It is about a modest place somewhere in Israel for musicians to get together to study, perform and teach works of modern music. And about a van to take them with instruments and scores to towns, settlements, schools, community centres where they can explain the music, argue about it with the audiences, hold public rehearsals and, eventually, formal performances.

The 44-year-old musician knows what he is dreaming about.

From 1967 to 1971 he directed the Group for Contemporary Music at the Portland State College in Oregon, where he taught at the time. Assisted by the Rockefeller Foundation, the group presented compositions by Berio, Foss, Debussy, Reich, Bolcom, Pousseur and many others. The van brought them to colleges throughout the state as well as to further away places. Often, the composer would arrive to talk about his work or to conduct it; occasionally, the group would commission a piece.

In the living room of his Kfar Sava apartment, its shelf space divided about evenly between music scores and religious books, Bloch plays recordings of his American group with visible — and justified — contentment. The performances are clear, letter-perfect and remarkably alive. "These were very fine players, and once in a while I do miss them."

Dr. Bloch, chairman of the musicology department at Tel Aviv University, came on aliyah with his wife, mezzo-soprano Emilie Berendsen, and two sons in 1973. He joined the musicology department and the music academy and, for a while, was absorbed in scholarly activity. The creative urge to perform, however, was too strong, and in 1978 the Israeli Group for New Music came into being.

DURING THE years, there were personnel changes and additions, as the programmes required. What did not change was the uncompromising standards of presentation, and the presence on the stage of a short, intense man with a thick black beard, black-rimmed glasses and a kippa became a guarantee of artistic excellence.

For a contemporary-music proponent, Bloch is surprisingly broad-minded and tolerant in his outlook. Perhaps it has to do with

One man's dream

By ELI KAREV/Special to The Jerusalem Post



David Bloch (left) and composer George Crumb during rehearsals. (Tel Aviv University)

his being both a performer and a musicologist — often antagonistic roles on the musical scene.

He limits his repertoire to new music out of necessity, not by choice. In fact, Bloch believes contemporary works stand out better when performed together with other compositions.

Yet, given the meagre exposure by existing performing institutions, new music needs a push, he says, citing the examples of Schoenberg's Viennese Society for the Private Performance of Music and the International Composers' Guild established by Varese in New York.

Bloch wants to serve the Israeli

public music it does not know.

The Seattle-born musician does not hide his strong affinity with American composers' works. Israelis are also represented, although on the whole their output is somewhat better taken care of owing to the Israeli Composers' League concert series.

Then, of course, there is his personal taste. "When I showed the tape of my graduation piano recital — *Third Sonata* by Hindemith, Beethoven's *Les adieux* and a Bach Partita — to my teacher in Seattle, he found the playing too romantic: 'Who do you think you are, Busoni?' Later, I gave the same tape

to my teacher in Stanford and he found the performance too strict. An obvious lesson: learn from everyone, but in the end trust only yourself."

THERE IS A SCHISM in the way music is being practised today: "Music analyzed is never experienced, music made — never thought about." His group, Bloch explains, is not a fixed chamber ensemble, but rather an "artistic-educational idea." He sees an open rehearsal, with the composer present if possible, during which the audience may witness the process of the performance being put together, ask questions and see certain passages clarified, as even more important than the final formal presentation.

"It is the preparation, reading, building up that make the concert a wholesome musical experience. Without them, much is wasted," says Bloch, recalling the articles he wrote for the Portland underground paper preceding his campus performances.

As a scholar, Bloch is fascinated by the social aspect of music-making. He would like to see the wall separating the academe and the current musical events disappear. To that end, Bloch made his students transcribe and analyse the existing recordings of rehearsals by great conductors as well as to compare advanced sketches with final versions of certain works. "It is absolutely fascinating; one such seminar, planned for one semester, had to be extended to last a full year."

He conducted seminars and open on-campus rehearsals in conjunction with the George Crumb and Henri Pousseur concerts by the Group for New Music. And this year's Stefan Wolpe retrospective was preceded by a workshop at the Jerusalem Music Centre. The musicology students took part in a project recording hours of reminiscences by people who personally knew Wolpe in Israel.

He is none too articulate about the New Music Group's plans. "There are, of course, many ideas and there are problems, mainly lack of time." In a year or two, Bloch is to take a sabbatical and since his sons, between the two of them, won't be out of the army for another five years, "I might as well devote that year to the realization of my dream. Or else, I'll write a scholarly study."

LIFE in the kibbutz is the common denominator of two programmes made by Israel TV that will be broadcast this month: one an encounter with writer Amos Oz and the second a drama on the conflict between motherhood and socialism that was encountered by British novelist Lynne Reid-Banks at Kibbutz Yasur.

"Every author must have had three things in order to become an author: a wound, a roof from which to look around at the world, and a grandmother," says Oz in a personal portrait produced by Esther Dar.

The articulate and attractive Oz does not disclose the wound that wrenched his psyche and propelled him from his home in Jerusalem's Mekor Baruch quarter to a kibbutz in the north and then to Kibbutz Hulda, near Rehovot. It was his mother's suicide, when he was only 12 years old, that led to his decision to go to a kibbutz. He was shorter than the other children of his age, white-skinned rather than browned by the sun, and "while other boys my age drove around in tractors, I didn't even know how to use a screwdriver."

In *Amos Oz: Winter '83*, the author returns to Mekor Baruch, which has become even more Orthodox than when he was a child. He is drawn to the surroundings, but put off by the residents. "If a university were to open a department in comparative zealotry, I could get the professorship," he declares.

There are political arguments in the film — a confrontation between the dovish Oz and Gush Emunim settlers is the main example — and a dialogue between Yitzhak Ben-Aharon and Oz about the failures



Amos Oz...a deep wound

(Uzi Keren)

and successes of the kibbutz movement and socialism.

Oz tells Yoel Bin-Nun of Gush Emunim that he personally wouldn't object to Jews living in the territories under Arab sovereignty, but that he would never go to fight in order that Kiryat Arba remain under Israeli control. "Until you arrived on the scene," Oz continues,

"there was general agreement in the country about what one was ready to die for. But now you have broken that consensus. You're ready to die for the Whole Land of Israel rather than give up land for peace."

Oz also insists on the importance of semantics, refusing to call land "liberated" ("only people can be liberated") and to call the war in

Lebanon "Operation Peace for Galilee" ("war must never be labelled 'peace'").

The portrait of Oz will be broadcast on Sunday, September 25, at 9.30 p.m.

THE DRAMA *Eleven* was written by Reid-Banks especially for Israel TV. The author of *The L-Shaped Room* tells the story of the trauma she felt, as the non-Jewish wife of a Jewish kibbutz member, raising her children on the settlement.

The protagonist, Naomi (played by Rivka Neuman), returns to the kibbutz years after leaving it. She discovers that unlike in the '60s, babies live with their parents and not in the children's house. It was her battle to have the fight to give her baby in 10 o'clock feed that led to her leaving the kibbutz.

The defender of the socialist method is portrayed by Hanna, the woman in charge of the nursery, who is forcefully played by Miriam Gavriel. She stubbornly follows the rules and rejects the feeding request, arguing that if any exceptions were made, "everything would fall apart."

The bone of contention may be viewed by city dwellers as picaresque, but anyone with experience of a kibbutz is likely to identify completely with the heroine.

Like Reid-Banks, Naomi leaves the kibbutz. But unlike the author, Naomi divorces her husband, whose life is shattered by the break with the kibbutz.

The programme will be broadcast on Thursday, September 29, at 9.30 p.m. Eilon Goitein was the producer and Barry Langford the director.

that Zionism and Judaism have the same social, economic and class foundations.

The *Washington Post* devoted an editorial to this Soviet anti-Semitism. It pointed out that in Russia every book published must have state sanction. Similar gutter racism can appear elsewhere but be only the viewpoint of a few cranks; there, publication implies official endorsement.

In that case, the paper asks, what official Kremlin purpose is served by the appearance of such a book? It suggests three possibilities:

□ To stir anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism so as to keep Soviet Jews from trying to exercise their right to emigrate.

□ To flash a warning light to would-be individual dissidents and to members of other non-Russian ethnic groups in the USSR.

□ To buy a little cheap popularity with certain vulnerable elements in Soviet society.

Further elements in the new "crusade" include warnings that unofficial Hebrew classes and cultural seminars will be tolerated no longer, the severing of links between the refuseniks and friends abroad, a virulent press campaign against contacts with tourists, and the long preparation of the case against Yosef Begun which, it is thought, will be used as a show-trial against the whole movement of Jewish self-education.

REPORTS BY Western analysts say that the Andropov regime's attitude to Soviet Jews has taken an increasingly ominous shape.

It has involved a recrudescence of the vindictive international campaign against Zionism which had shown signs of flagging during the last months of the Brezhnev regime, an almost complete clamp-down on emigration, stricter repression of Jewish culture and the publication of crude anti-Zionist/anti-Semitic books and articles.

The signal for the new spurt of activity came at the beginning of April with a statement by a group of Soviet Jews proposing the establishment of the "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public."

Extreme anti-Zionist propaganda became a routine department of Soviet journalism, with leading newspapers introducing special columns headed "Beware: Zionism." Quotations from Soviet press articles in the London publication *Insight: Soviet Jews* include "The meaning of Zionism is to turn every Jew, no matter where he lives, into an agent of the Jewish oligarchy, into a traitor to the country in which he was born"; or "What do the Zionists teach in Israeli schools? To hate other peoples and to raise the Jewish people up as the highest people. How is this different from the philosophy of the German fascists? Sinister analogies between Zionism in Israel and Hitlerite fascism are

Ominous turn in Moscow

JEWISH SCENE/Geoffrey Wigoder

observed when comparing the ideologies of Zionism with *Meln Kampl*.

According to the *Washington Post*, the impact of the current anti-Zionist drive on Soviet Jewry is to place the Jews under the cloud of being tainted with dual loyalties. Under such circumstances, it is more difficult for them to assert their Jewishness or demand the right to emigrate to Israel.

It goes on to describe a recently published book, *The Class Essence of Zionism*, which attempts to eliminate the distinctions between anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism. The author is Lev Korneev — who recently wrote in a national newspaper for schoolchildren that Zionists are trying to turn all Jewish citizens into traitors. His article also asserted that all profits from the sale of Levi's jeans are channelled directly to Zionist militias. He also told the children that every

fourth child in Israel is undernourished because the state uses its money for military purposes.

IN HIS BOOK, Korneev first notes that from ancient times profit has been the Jewish ideology.

The book constitutes an attack on the entire Jewish tradition. Jews everywhere, he writes, are citizens of a Jewish nation and "that automatically puts Jews in the role of a fifth column in any country." He charges that the Jews themselves often started pogroms because "the Zionists wanted to have people emigrate to Palestine" and finds the Zionists "directly responsible" for the death of 180,000 victims of pogroms. He then claims that Jewish and Zionist organizations took part in the Holocaust and helped Hitler seize power in Germany.

The book, published in Kiev with a first printing of 10,000, concludes

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4.59	6.10
Tel Aviv	5.17	6.12
Haifa	5.09	6.11
BeerSheva	5.15	6.12
Eilat	5.14	6.11

YESHURUN JERUSALEM CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Fri., Mincha 5.20, Shabbat, Shabbat 8.15, Mincha 5.20, Maariv 6.10. HAZAN: ASHER HAINOVITZ.

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Fri., Mincha 5.25, Shabbat, Shabbat 8.15, Mincha 5.20, Maariv 6.10. HAZAN: ASHER HAINOVITZ.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES: Conservative 4 Agon, Fri., Mincha 5.20, Shabbat, Shabbat 8.15, Mincha 5.20, Maariv 6.10. HAZAN: ASHER HAINOVITZ.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, Jewish Institute of Religion, 13 King David St., Saturday morning service at 10 a.m. (Reform).

HAR-EL SYNAGOGUE (Progressive), 16 Shmuel Hanagid, Tel. 233441, Night 5.30 p.m. Shabbat morning 9.30 a.m. Kiddush in Ucca. Sermon: Rabbi Tova Ben-Horin.

ITALIAN SYNAGOGUE at Museum of Italian Art, 27 Rehov Hillel, Mincha, Fridays, 20min after candle lighting, Shabbat Shabbat 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV
Great Synagogue, Tel Aviv, 110 Allenby St., Saturday, 10.30 a.m. Succot, a guest cantor will conduct the services. Kabbalat Shabbat 5.45, Shabbat 8 a.m. Air-conditioned hall.

CHRISTIAN
Reform Church (Lutheran) Muristan Rd. Old City, Jerusalem, Sunday Worship 9.00 a.m. (Tel. 282-84, 289-311)

Christ Church (Anglican) opp. Citadel, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m. Family service, 6.45 p.m. Evening service

Baptist Congregation 4 Narkis, West Jerusalem, Saturday service, Bible study, 9.00 a.m. Worship 10.30 a.m. Tel. 225-942

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, near Railway Station, Sunday Morning service, 10 a.m.

Pentecostal Worship Service, Mt. Zion Fellowship, 7.30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun. Tel. 283-964

Nazareth, 33 Nablus, Sun 10.1, Sun, Wed, 5.30

TEL AVIV
Immanuel Church (Lutheran) Tel Aviv-Lod, 19 Rehov Bar Haiman (near 17 Rehov Eilat) Tel. 823-54, Saturday Service 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m.

HAIFA
Elm Church (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Eliezer St., Saturday Service 11 a.m. Tel. 04-523581

Beit-Hesda Messianic Assembly (local Israeli), 59 Allenby Street, Saturday meeting 5 p.m. Bible Study: Wednesday 8 p.m.

OTHER CENTRES
Baptist Village Congregation, 2 km. north of Pezah Tikva, Saturday Service, Bible study 9.30 a.m. Worship 10.30 a.m. Tel. 052-32832

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMON CONGREGATIONS)
Jerusalem: 58 Nablus Road (next to the Ambassador Hotel) Tel. 02-815294

Tel Aviv: 27 Shevet Menashe St., Herzliya, 02-70235

Gallilee: 15 Shlomo Hamelech St., Tiberias 067-92300

Worship Services each Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12.

Notices are accepted for this column, appearing every Friday, at a rate of 150/100 per line, including VAT. Publication every Friday over a period of a month costs 150/240 per line, including VAT.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191, Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272313, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.

Tel Aviv: Mor, Shikun Bavi, 440552, Yan, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 612474.

Pezah Tikva: Kupat Holim Clalit, Haim Ozer, 905271

Netanya: Kupat Holim Leumi, 9 Smilanski, 38053

Haifa: Hagiborim, 28 Hagiborim, 239573, Hayasod, K. Bialik, 704185.

SATURDAY
Jerusalem: (day) Ora, 27 King George, 22043, Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272313, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058, (evening) Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191.

Tel Aviv: (day) Aviv Afeka, 28 Ahimeir, 427198, Benny, 174 Dizengoff, 222386, (evening) Superpharm, 40 Einsteim, Ramat Aviv, Hakirya, 19 Ibn Gvirol, 226086.

Pezah Tikva: Kupat Holim Clalit, Haim Ozer, 905271.

Netanya: Neot Shaked, Azurim, 53484, Haifa: Geula, 12 Hermon, 640466, Nitzan, Kiryat Yam, 751680.

DUTY HOSPITALS
Jerusalem: Hadassah E.K. (pediatrics), Bikur Holim (internal, E.N.T.), Hadassah M.S.

(obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal), Ichilov (surgery).

Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

SATURDAY
Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (E.N.T.), Hadassah E.K. (internal).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

DENTAL
Tel Aviv: 49 Bar Kochba St., Friday: 6 p.m. to midnight, Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 03-284649.

Haifa: Sunday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 251993, Monday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 520313, Tuesday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220865, Wednesday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 520313, Thursday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220865, Friday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 532593, Shabbat: 8 a.m.-10 a.m. Tel. 251993, 9 a.m.-12 p.m. 532593.

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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Cryptic

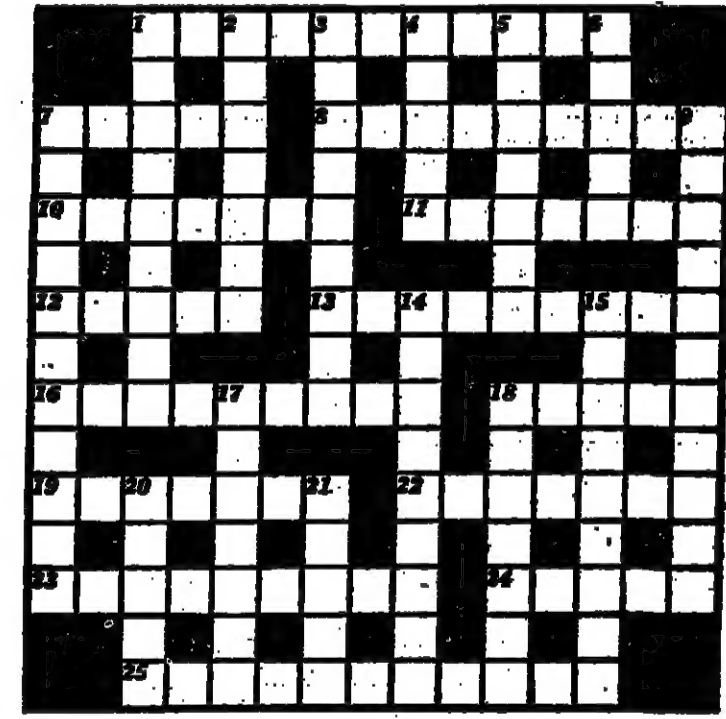
Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Quick puzzle.

ACROSS

- Well, you might go to the military tailor's for one! (8, 5)
- For Arthur's knights, a challenge came! (5)
- Bring to mind how Oet and Creole mixed out Best (8)
- Is wrapping metal used for fencing... (7)
- And how to make out from, perhaps? (7)
- Long to meet animals in keeping their balance (5)
- Vehicle in this large back room (6, 5)
- White and yellow blend nicely with these kitchen utensils (5-6)
- Called to announce a forthcoming marriage! (5)
- Gave instructions to shopkeeper in words (7)
- Moved something off the ground (7)
- Cut straight along the edge! No! (8)
- Sire! A battering ram (5)
- The whole ship, as "Rotten," met disaster (4, 2, 5)

DOWN

- Ostentatiously showing off relative in Scottish dance (9)
- Makes fast his horse, but not by the reins (7)
- By the sound of it, stayed in the bookshop? Anything but! (9)
- Separate heads and bodies (5)
- Comes after an atomic bomb drops from the sky (4, 3)
- In Nottingham, runs for his so-called council (5)
- Turn up at a home in Battersea and be ruined! (2, 2, 3, 4)
- Object to them getting Jewish capital (3, 8)
- Triad of trials, creating precedents! (4-5)
- State a proviso (8)
- Leading lady brought to book, as it were (7)
- The line of fire! (7)
- Gets wet from something like this (5)
- Put back into people's hands (5)



'Quickie'

ACROSS

- Swiss national hero (7, 4)
- Brought before a judge (5)
- On the tongue, they detect flavour (5-4)
- Appropriate (7)
- A relative by marriage (4-5)
- Wear away (5)
- Able to change (8)
- Asid-varks (5-6)
- Stop briefly (5)
- Made a heap (5, 3)
- Long steps (7)
- Artificial language (9)
- Out of sorts (5)
- Children's head structures (4-7)

DOWN

- A garment (8)
- Machine-breaker (7)
- Bring two races into harmony (8)
- Parts of a ship (5)
- Mountain (7)
- Boorish young men (5)
- Sweet-coated fruit on a stick (6-5)

Yesterday's Solutions

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS
ACROSS: 1. String, 2. Worth, 3. Grandiose, 4. Sun, 5. Rain

Computers for the masses

By CATHERINE ARNST in New York and LINDA SIEG in Tokyo



research firm. Radio Shack had 14.5 per cent of the market, IBM, 14.2 per cent; and Commodore, seven per cent.

By the end of 1983, IBM should lead with a 19.5 per cent share of a \$5.6 billion market, while Apple is expected to be second with 16.6 per cent. Radio Shack is expected to follow with 11.4 per cent and Commodore, 9.4 per cent.

IBM is expected to take the lead in the personal-computer market even though it has not yet offered a home computer, those generally priced at under \$1,000.

The company's performance is expected to be even more outstanding if measured only in terms of the lucrative small-business personal-computer market, consisting of those machines ranging in price from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Last year, \$2.6 billion worth of these machines were shipped and Apple had 20 per cent of the

market, followed by IBM with 18.3 per cent and Radio Shack with 14.5 per cent, according to Future Computing.

In 1983, IBM is again expected to take the lead with a 26 per cent share while Apple will have 21 per cent and Radio Shack, 13.4 per cent, it said.

Harold Kinnin, vice president of research for Future Computing, said IBM should have a 32 per cent share of the entire personal-computing market by 1988.

Part of the increased market share will come from IBM's entrance into the home-computer market with its long-awaited "Peanut," expected to be announced later this month.

Peanut will disrupt the low end of the personal-computer market as much as its small-business machine did the high end, analysts said.

Harry Edelson, computer analyst with the First Boston Investment

Company, expects IBM to eventually capture 25 per cent of the home-computer market via Peanut. "The PC industry is becoming IBM-ised," Withington said.

There are going to be a lot more failures," Edelson said. "Every growth industry goes through the same thing. A lot of companies will be leaving and bigger companies will be buying in."

Edelson said he expected that, through failures, mergers and acquisition, the 150 personal-computer companies will eventually be narrowed down to only half a dozen.

MEANWHILE, the world electronics industry is gearing for a sales boom in its latest marvel, pocket-sized television sets, although the market potential has yet to be proved.

Japanese electronics companies which have already launched micro-television sets report they are having to expand output to match awakening demand for the tiny gadgets.

But analysts remain sceptical about the size of the ultimate market for pocket television sets, which so far seem best favoured by men wanting to watch sports events and people who have an appetite for news wherever they happen to be.

"I don't think we will see as much of a market as for the headline stereo, such as the Sony Walkman," said one analyst at Japan's Nomura Securities. "You can't watch television while you're walking."

An official of one company that is researching a possible wristwatch television conceded: "It's still a new product technologically and we still don't know how well it will sell."

The Japanese Sony Corporation

introduced the world's first miniaturized television receiver last year and dubbed it the Watchman, inspired by its world-selling Walkman cassette player.

Sony has now stepped up production of its new version of the Watchman, launched in April to 20,000 units a month from 5,000 for the older model.

THE CLUTCH of Japanese companies who have held the field alone, last week got their first non-Japanese competition in the shape of a tiny model developed by Britain's Sinclair Research.

Sir Clive Sinclair, a micro-electronics pioneer who marketed the world's first pocket calculator a decade ago, voiced no doubts about the potential, saying he hoped in time to sell one million sets a year worldwide.

I believe it and its successors can achieve for television what the transistor radio did for wireless," said Sir Clive, knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in June for his innovations.

The Sinclair, in fact, is similar in shape and size to a small transistor radio and has a five-centimetre screen with headphones and foldaway aerial.

Although he hopes to produce 10,000 sets a month by the end of this year, Sinclair does not expect to be able to meet demand for some time and sales will initially be by mail order.

All current micro-television sets are black-and-white although some manufacturers hope to have colour versions available in a few years' time.

Sony's new model is more compact than the original, weighing a mere 510 grammes.

OTHER JAPANESE firms in the field are the Hattori Seiko Company, distributor of Seiko watches,

and pocket calculator maker Casio Computers.

Seiko last year introduced a micro-television that has three components, a wristwatch with a 3.048-cm. liquid crystal display screen, lightweight headphones with a television receiver and a battery pack that fits in a coat pocket.

Casio in June began marketing a micro-television with a 6.35-cm. screen.

The fundamental problem of developing pocket television was, of course, size. Sony and Sinclair used techniques for deflecting or bouncing electron beams to overcome the problem that cathode ray tubes, heart of television sets, are inconveniently long.

But experts agree that the technology of micro-television is still developing and it is a fair assumption that many potential customers will prefer to wait a more perfect product with sharper image, longer battery life and possibly colour.

One component that may improve with time is the battery needed to power the micro-television. Sinclair says its has the longest life at 15 hours but it costs \$4.50.

One development that would spur the growth of a mass market for pocket television is to cut the price tags, according to analysts.

"If the price doesn't come down, not many people can afford it," said one analyst.

Prices do seem to be coming down, however. Sony sells its new Watchman in Japan for \$162 against a \$223 price tag on the original model.

The Watchman goes on sale in the U.S. this month priced at \$199.95. Casio began selling its Casiovision set in the U.S. in August at \$299.90.

Sinclair says its set is the cheapest in the world at only \$120 in Britain and will eventually be marketed in the U.S. at as low as \$100.

Japanese company spokesmen say most buyers are men over 30 and about half the buyers use the sets to watch sports.

(Reuters)

THE PERSONAL-COMPUTER industry has matured quickly and now must face the difficult task that has always been the lot of the makers of larger computers — competing with International Business Machines (IBM).

Personal computers are designed mostly for business use and range in price from \$100 for small, home devices to sophisticated machines costing \$10,000. Machines costing more than \$10,000 are considered part of the so-called "mainframe" computer industry.

Observers say a shakeout in the personal-computer industry, driving weaker companies out of business, has been going on for several months, with the recent bankruptcy of Osborne Computers the most visible evidence of that trend.

When the dust clears, analysts expect the personal-computer market to resemble the general-purpose mainframe market, where IBM has a virtually invincible 60 per cent market share and the competition produces machines that can use IBM software and peripheral equipment or machines that are as nearly exact copies of IBM machines as possible.

There are currently about 150 companies offering some 300 personal computers, but all have been eclipsed by IBM.

"IBM dominates personal computers even more than most areas of the data-processing market," said Frederick Withington, vice president of information systems for Arthur D. Little and Company, a consulting firm based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He said IBM, whose mainframe computers are usually priced 15 per cent higher than comparable models made by other companies, was making a personal computer that even beats the competition in terms of price.

IBM MANAGED to dominate the personal-computer market even though it took it five years to come up with a first offering.

Apple Computer was the initial entrant into the market, offering a computer for the small-business

user in 1976. A flood of imitations followed by companies new to the computer industry, including Commodore International, Radio Shack, Osborne and Timex, the watch manufacturer.

IBM jumped in 1981 and the market changed drastically when it put its first personal computer on the market at around \$3,000.

It also took the highly unusual step of publishing the system's architecture, information the company had always regarded as highly proprietary in its more powerful systems.

As a result, there are a huge number of compatible products from other companies that can be used on an IBM personal computer and an enormous library of third-party software programmes, considered crucial to the success of a personal computer.

"From 1976 to 1981 everyone in the industry was building a bridge to support Apple," Aaron Goldberg, research manager for information systems at the International Data Corporation in Framingham, Massachusetts, said.

But in 1981, construction stopped and everyone started building bridges for IBM," Goldberg said.

IBM's machine has now become the standard for the industry and most of the new software written for personal computers is specifically designed for the IBM machine.

As a result, the competition must now design all its machines to be compatible with the IBM. A major factor behind Osborne's troubles was the inability of its product to use programmes written for the IBM computer, analysts said.

IN 1982, Apple had the largest market share in the industry, selling 15.3 per cent of the \$3.3 billion worth of personal computers shipped, according to Future Computing, a Dallas, Texas, market

The war bites back

By JOHN WINN MILLER/Tripoli

One resident even said he heard a hospital doctor joking that if he wanted a cholera vaccination he would have to go to Chad.

Tripoli residents also report that there was panic-buying in stores after heavy fighting broke out in Chad in June. According to one, his friend had lost a son — a pilot in the Libyan Air Force — in the war.

DIPLOMATS SAY that the war has further aggravated Libya's acute shortage of hard currency because the country is forced to trade its oil for military supplies rather than sell it for money.

It is hard to gauge the effect the war is having on the popularity of Gaddafi, whose only official title is leader of the revolution and who has transformed the former Italian colony into a radical state. Libyans are afraid to speak frankly, and diplomats and foreigners say they find reliable information hard to come by.

"Regardless of what you think of Gaddafi, it cannot be denied that he has done a phenomenal job of improving the lot of his people," said one diplomat.

Gaddafi has poured billions of dollars from oil revenue into building new roads, houses, hospitals and schools for the nation, whose land is 95 per cent barren rock and desert.

But hard times have been caused by the world oil glut that has driven down the price of oil — which provides 95 per cent of Libya's income.

Libya, which once earned more than \$25 billion a year from oil, is expected to earn less than half that amount this year. Military spending has not been cut and is estimated to involve more than 36 per cent of Libya's annual budget.

As a result, Gaddafi's ambitious five-year plan (it runs out in 1985), originally planned at a cost of \$62

billion, has been drastically reduced. Half-finished construction projects dot Tripoli's skyline.

BUT THERE ARE no obvious signs of poverty or hunger, as in other African nations. And work is plentiful.

Diplomats estimate there are one million foreigners in Libya — or one for every three Libyans — who do most of the menial work. Libyans tend to stick to well-paying managerial jobs.

But residents say that while Libyans may have money, they have little to spend it on.

Food, mostly imported, is ample but distribution is erratic and shortages of selected products are frequent, which leads Libyans to hoard.

Gaddafi closed all private stores two years ago and opened huge government supermarkets, called Sukas, but private farmers' markets

Stradivarius violin on her hotel bed at Kuusamo, 40km. west of this border crossing, said she and Zhordania hailed a cab and fled to Sweden 280km. away.

They were in Finland legally, on a concert tour under the auspices of the Soviet Culture Ministry, but they apparently did not want to risk contact with Finnish authorities in their flight to the West.

Miss Kaennoe, who admitted that the question of sending Soviets back across the border is "very political," insisted nevertheless that handing back a fleeing Soviet citizen does not violate the Geneva Convention governing the treatment of refugees.

She said she interprets the convention as requiring protection only if a refugee was persecuted before leaving his country, not if the act of leaving might cause persecution.

Finland's post-war policy of maintaining good relations with the Kremlin without losing its Western economic, social and political systems makes defections a sensitive issue. And this touchiness makes the Finns reluctant to talk about it.

"The government would not feel happy about Finland being recognized as a refugee route," said one government official, who commented on condition that he was not identified.

(The Associated Press)

Where East meets West

By WILLIAM MANN/Pukari (Finland)

wanting a new life is not enough. "It would be a different situation if these Russian people would give cause to stay in Finland, but they don't," said Eila Kaennoe, chief of the Aliens Office in Finland's Interior Department. "If a person doesn't want to have asylum in Finland, then he has to have papers and a passport to proceed to another country."

Anyway, she said, border authorities have few contacts with Soviets claiming persecution at home. Fewer than one a year over the last several years have made such claims, she said. Those who do, however, are investigated and handled as asylum cases from anywhere else.

Of 14 asylum cases in Finland in 1981, none involved a Soviet citizen. Last year nine people requested political asylum in Finland, and the

only Soviet among them — a woman from Leningrad — was rejected. Four people have sought asylum this year, but Miss Kaennoe refused to discuss them because their cases are not resolved.

"Those people who are successful (in avoiding detection) and go across our country — that's another story," said Kaennoe.

Swedish officials refuse to say how many of 94 Soviets allowed to stay in Sweden since 1978 came from Finland.

The most celebrated recent case involved Victoria Mullova, a 23-year-old Soviet violinist who defected with her accompanist Vakhtang Zhordania to Sweden, then to the United States, in early July. She said she defected because, as a non-member of the Soviet Communist Party, she was denied choice concert forums.

Mullova, who left a priceless

bar-stool perches when Moscow plays host to a big international gathering.

Before a recent high-technology exhibition in Moscow, one prostitute said several girls were rounded by police and had their names taken before being released.

A more extensive clean-up operation took place before the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, when prostitutes, drunks and other undesirable were removed from view, apparently to protect the image of the Soviet state.

But now the mainly part-time prostitutes, who charge between \$20 and \$100, and often speak one or two languages, appear to enjoy rich pickings with some degree of official tolerance.

THE SIGN at the end of a gravel road tells you this is where West meets East. "Frontier Zone," it says in English and Finnish. "Any person moving or staying within the frontier zone has to act and behave in such a way that maintenance of peaceful conditions and irrevocable order on the frontier will not be jeopardized."

Obviously, Finland does not want trouble on its 1,480km. eastern border. Western Europe's longest land frontier with the Soviet Union.

One kind of trouble the Finns want to avoid in particular is a Soviet citizen who crosses into Finland illegally in search of new horizons in the West. And the official Finnish policy towards such people is not welcoming, apparently to protect economic links with the Soviet Union.

There is no accurate count of how many get to the border from the Soviet side. Movement is restricted inside the Soviet Union for at least 75km. on the main road from Leningrad to Helsinki, and much of the border runs through roadless woodlands or along deep lakes.

But even those who reach Finland risk capture by the 3,700-man Finnish Border Patrol, to be returned under an agreement with Moscow. Only those claiming persecution and seeking asylum have a chance of staying. Simply

YULYA, an attractive 25-year-old blonde, starts work shortly after midnight in the basement bar of Moscow's Intourist Hotel.

The dimly lit hard-currency bar — known as The Bunker — is in theory out of bounds for Soviet citizens. But male visitors to Moscow often find themselves greeted there with the seductively pronounced words:

"I am a Russian woman. Do you want to come to my house?"

Only five minutes' walk from the Kremlin, the bunker is one of several night spots in the Soviet capital where puritanical communist morality regularly falls by the wayside.

Like many of the girls who fre-

Permissive Moscow

By BRIAN KILLEN/Moscow

quent Moscow's top hotels and restaurants, Yulya objects strongly to any suggestion that she is a professional prostitute.

But she admits that she will spare a few favours to a Westerner prepared to offer her "a present" of at least \$50.

"No one should ever call me a prostitute. I simply need money for good clothes and to live the life I want," she said.

OFFICIALLY, prostitution has not existed in the Soviet Union since shortly after the 1917 Revolution, when steps were taken to rehabilitate all known prostitutes.

The fight against this "non-existent" phenomenon nonetheless appears to be continuing, albeit half-heartedly.

One sign is press articles calling for higher moral standards. Another is the absence of girls from their

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE CROSSWORD PUZZLE SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE NEXT FRIDAY

Cosmos

By Bert Rosenfield/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

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Sports

Zhu's leap

PEKING (Reuters). — China's Zhu Junhua set a world record of 2.38 metres in the men's high jump yesterday to establish himself as the firm favourite for the event at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

After his record-breaking jump at the fifth Chinese national games in Shanghai, Zhu, 20, said: "I am very hopeful of attempting a new height. I have been dreaming of a Gold medal at the Olympic Games for 10 years."

Zhu, 1.94 metres tall, delighted a capacity crowd in his home town as he broke on his second attempt with a perfect back roll the record of 2.37 metres which he had himself set here on June 11. The jump demonstrates his return to form after a disappointing performance at last month's World Athletics Championships in Helsinki, where he managed only a bronze medal with 2.22 metres.

Mixed fortunes

Dalia Koriati was the only one of Israel's four entries at the inaugural world junior championships for players under 14 to win in the opening round. Koriati did so in style, however, defeating Mary Amira of Nigeria 6-0. 6-0 in the girl's tournament of the sport Goofy event being staged by the International Tennis Federation in Orlando, Florida.

Results of the other matches involving Israeli players: Danny Sussman of Britain narrowly defeated the favored Raviv Widenfeld 6-3, 2-6, 7-5; Richard Fromberg of Australia also won before putting out Haim Zim 6-4, 6-4. While among the girls, Haim Zim of Canada defeated Zahariv Gal-On 6-2, 6-3.

England ruefully discover Danes are made of stern stuff

LONDON (Reuters). — Denmark scored an historic shock win over England, their first against the 1966 World Champions, as the qualifying competition for the 1984 finals of the European soccer Championship moved into its final phase around the Continent on Wednesday night.

A penalty by Allan Simonsen after 36 minutes secured a 1-0 victory for the Danes at Wembley as Danish manager Sepp Piontek taunted the fallen stars of England. "They were afraid to attack us," he said.

The result means England will be hard pressed to stop Denmark from qualifying from Group Three for next year's finals in France.

Portugal, Sweden, Northern Ireland and Ireland all won impressively although they were all victories that may prove to be no avail.

Despite thrashing Finland 5-0 in Lisbon, Portugal look unlikely to be able to overhaul the Soviet Union at the top of Group Two, while Sweden's 1-0 home win over Czechoslovakia may ultimately prove of greater importance to Rumania than themselves.

Rumania have the same number of points as the Swedes in Group Five but have a game in hand.

In the most exciting clash, it was a pity the decisive goal came from a dubious hand-ball decision against Liverpool fullback Phil Neal, but the Danish move leading up to the penalty in the 36th minute was one to savour.

From deep in their own half, Denmark worked the ball patiently out to 19-year-old Michael Laudrup on the right wing. Laudrup, confronted by Sansom and Gregory,

fainted to cut inside, then left his two opponents staring at his shadow as he changed direction and swung over a teasing cross which struck Neal's hand as he fought off the attentions of Simonsen.

The former European Footballer-of-the-year did not stop to say "Thank you" before sending Peter Shilton to the right and the ball ever so sweetly to the left.

England, in contrast, were bankrupt of attacking ideas and the nearest they came to equalizing was in the final minute of the match when substitute Luther Blissett hammered a fierce shot off goalkeeper Ole Kjaer from close in. England badly missed the drive and influence of injured captain Bryan Robson in midfield where Simonsen and Soeren Lerby were allowed to dictate the game at leisure.

Denmark were refreshingly attack minded and although Laudrup, who did not reappear after halftime, was a disappointment, the wait-like Jesper Olsen, Simonsen and Lerby, cautioned for time-wasting near the end, were a joy to watch. The Danes could be the surprising packet of the entire competition.

Danish boss Piontek commented "I was surprised in the second half that they did not come forward with power and try to do something. We did not play good football in the second half." Piontek, 43, said the England players appeared to have taken to heart the pre-match praise heaped on Denmark by home manager Bobby Robson. "I think it was good that Mr. Robson had seen us play so many times before. He was a little frightened and he made his team frightened. We showed in the first half that Denmark is a little more than just a country of bacon and beer."

Group Three Standings

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Denmark	5	4	1	0	9	4	9
England	6	3	2	1	16	3	8
Greece	5	2	2	1	6	5	5
Hungary	5	2	0	3	12	24	4
Luxembourg	5	0	0	5	5	25	0

Remaining matches — Oct 12 Hungary v England, Denmark v Luxembourg; Oct 26 Hungary v Denmark; Nov 16 Greece v Denmark; Luxembourg v England; Dec 3 Greece v Hungary; Dec 14 Greece v Luxembourg.

In Belfast, Martin O'Neill struck a magnificent 89th-minute goal to give Northern Ireland a 3-1 win over Austria.

Merciless Orioles

NEW YORK (AP). — John Lowenstein hit a grand slam with two outs in the ninth inning and Joe Nolan followed with another homer, capping a six-run outburst and rallying the Baltimore Orioles a 7-3 victory over the Detroit Tigers and a sweep of their double-header on Wednesday night in American baseball action. The Orioles' magic number is now three as the sweep increased their lead over the Tigers to 8½ in the American League East.

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	9	57	.623	—
Detroit	8	66	.566	8½
New York	8	67	.556	10
Toronto	9	69	.549	11
Milwaukee	8	71	.533	13½
Boston	7	79	.484	21
Cleveland	6	85	.437	23

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	9	61	.599	—
Kansas City	7	78	.483	17½
Texas	7	79	.480	18
Oakland	6	84	.451	22½
California	6	85	.441	24
Minnesota	6	87	.428	26
Seattle	5	95	.371	34½

*Clashed Division Title
Wednesday's Games: Baltimore 6, Detroit 0 and 7-3; California 3, Kansas City 0; Texas 4, Oakland 2; Milwaukee 10, Cleveland 7; Boston 3, New York 1; Toronto 4, Seattle 3; Chicago 2, Minnesota 1 and 7-6.

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	8	70	.536	—
Montreal	7	72	.523	2
Pittsburgh	7	73	.520	2½
St. Louis	7	78	.487	7½
Chicago	6	84	.447	13½
New York	6	90	.408	19½

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	8	65	.572	—
Atlanta	8	68	.547	4
Houston	7	72	.523	7½
San Diego	7	76	.492	11½
San Francisco	7	79	.480	14
Cincinnati	6	82	.457	17½

Wednesday's Games: Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 6; San Francisco 5, San Diego 4; Atlanta 9, Cincinnati 1 and 3-4; St. Louis 9, New York 3; Philadelphia at Montreal, ppd., rain; Los Angeles 2, Houston 1.

Cycling record

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet cyclist Erika Salumay set a world record in a 1,000 metres event here, clocking 1 minute 13.37 seconds in a heat of national cycling championships to smash the old mark of 1:14.976, TASS reported.

The old record was held by Canadian Silva Burka.

Football season kicks off

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 1983-84 football league season opens tomorrow, with the 16 team National League likely to shape up again into a race of Maccabi Netanya versus the rest.

Whilst the runaway champions from Netanya make no changes in their staff of players, except for the departure of defender Gad Machness, most of their challengers have been busy in the off season transfer market, striving to find new stars to outshine these of the diamond town.

Busiest of all have been Maccabi Tel Aviv, a club with a great tradition who ended last season only in 5th place, having scored 20 goals fewer than Maccabi Netanya. The two clash in Netanya tomorrow in the match of the day.

The Tel Avivians have let no fewer than nine players go, the latest this week being striker David Amiga, who returns to Maccabi Jaffa after two seasons with glamorous Tel Aviv, and goalkeeper Bonnie Ginsburg, who goes to Maccabi Petah Tikva. Earlier donations were star defender Ya'acov Cohen, striker Moshe Schweitzer, Yehuda Katzav and Yaacov Numdar. Their places will be taken partly by three players returning to the club, Vicky Peretz from France, and Avi Yerushalmi and Avi Eisenberg, both from Yavne.

These massive changes could give the Tel Avivians an unsettled appearance early in the season, but with Peretz, Benny Tabak and Eisenberg to spearhead the attack, and Motti Iwanir just behind them, opposing defenders can expect some torrid moments. But the Netanyahu defence, pivoted around captain Haim Bar, David Pizanti, Shlomo Shirazi and the much improved Ari Alter in goal, looks good. The Tel Aviv weakness is in midfield, which a Netanyahu thrust, including Oded Machness, Benny Lamm, Moshe Gariani and David Lavie may be quick to exploit.

Shimshon of Tel Aviv's Yeminite Quarter and Hapoel Beersheba finished last season with a flourish to take second and third places. The



NETANYA IN FULL CRY. — Oded Machness, the champions' goal-hungry centre forward, and coach Mordechai Spiegler. Can anyone stop them from ravishing the opposition this season?

two teams meet tomorrow in Beersheba. The Negev side is a well-balanced team, likely to be strengthened in attack by the signing of Herzl Pittusi, an experienced striker. Missing from Beersheba will be Uri Benaymin and schemer Sami Malkha. Nevertheless, the Beersheba combination appears to show a good blend of youth and veterans such as Pittusi, Shalom Avitan, Rafi Eliahu and goalkeeper Mario Zochovitsky.

Ronen Rockman from Hapoel Haifa will add youth and dash to the Shimshon attack, where he will join Gideon Damti and Meir Ben Shitrit. Shimshon, like last season, look a solid side, although lacking a little in glamour.

At this time last year there were very high expectations of Hapoel Tel Aviv, and it was a disappointment to their supporters that the team finished only in 4th spot. Their coach Zvi Rosen said this week that he now knows his players much better, and the arrival of Gad Machness and the return of Rifat Turk should provide valuable reinforcements. The team looks particularly strong in midfield, with Turk, Moshe Sinai, Machness and Yaacov Eckhaus. The highly talented Gil Landau is in a class on his own in the Hapoel attack. Rosen, associated with the negative soccer of Hapoel Yehud, must find goalscorers, if Hapoel are to lay down a serious challenge for the title.

The club is in the fortunate position of being able to balance its books, claiming 3,000 season ticket-holders for the Bloomfield Stadium. Otherwise, entry will cost from

IS350 to IS600, children and soldiers paying IS200. Three Saturdays will see double-header programmes, with Betar Jerusalem playing its home games there.

Betar had a miserable start to last season, for most of which they fought to avoid relegation. But an inspired spell by Uri Malmilian towards the end of the season lifted them into 8th place. This season Betar will be away from its own YMCA ground for the first two months, following F.A. disciplinary action for the unruly behaviour of Betar fans at a State Cup match.

David Schweitzer will take over as coach. Sami Malkha returns to the club, whose supporters will be cheering on two Yossi Mizrahis — the veteran international goalkeeper and the newly signed defender from Hapoel Yehud. This is a team that can match the very best at its best, but tends to be a erratic.

Of the three newly promoted teams, Betar Tel Aviv, Hakoah Ramat Gan and Ramat Amidar, Betar look strongest. This week, thanks to the magnanimous efforts of their sponsor Ganish, Betar could afford to sign midfield star Nissim Cohen, from Maccabi Petah Tikva. However, he and Zion Marli, now of Maccabi Haifa, have been banned for six games by the F.A. for infringements regarding their signing for new clubs. Betar will be strengthened by the arrival also of Yaacov Numdar and Yaron Adiv, and coach Amatzia Lefkowitz.

Maccabi Haifa will field the youngest team in the first division. It has come as a deep disappointment to the club that it failed to sign Zhai Armeli, a striker of rare talent, from Shfar'am. So it is left to Moshe Selektor to lead the attack, with the hope that Hillel Kaplan and Ronnie Rosenthal will also hit form.

The Football Association has decided to retain the three points for a win system, introduced last season, and based on the English league. This should lead to an increased number of goals being scored early in the season. Unfortunately, last year, as the weather got worse, the local coaches reverted to safety first "lets not risk losing" tactics — with a resultant dearth of goals. It is to be hoped that they will show more courage this year.

As the season gets under way, talent spotters will be out watching for players who will one day usurp the headlines from Uri Malmilian, Moshe Sinai, Oded Machness and Vicky Peretz.

A few for their notebooks are Alon Natan, a 16-year-old midfielder with Maccabi Tel Aviv, striker Elisha Chiprut of Jaffa, Arye Zefania, who has moved from Betar Ramle to their sister club in Jerusalem, Eli Uzan, the Beersheba defender, and Yossi Edri, the Betar Tel Aviv schemer.

Building an alibi or justifiable caution?

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Maccabi Tel Aviv's new coach Zvi Sherf feels it will be a genuinely difficult task for his team to make it to the final pairings of this year's European Cup basketball championships.

Sherf, now busy settling in himself, certainly has a new-look team to parade at Yed Elisha. Stalwarts Earl Williams and Jack Zimmerman have departed, while newcomers Frank Brikofsky and Joel Kramer are still unknown quantities in a tight corner. Sherf therefore feels it wise to take this year's season games as they come.

His first priority is to get his team into shape to retain the local league title. That in itself is a tall order, he confided. In an interview before Maccabi flew off this week for a friendly tourney in France prior to their opening European Cup games of the season, on Sunday in Denmark.

Maccabi need half-a-dozen more league encounters plus the practice tourney in France under their belts to reach peak condition, Sherf estimates. During that building period, he wants to stay out of trouble in the league while getting by the Danes in the European preliminaries.

Sherf has had very little input about the team from Denmark — only that they are supposed to be one of the less strong entries in the competition. If Maccabi, as expected, do vault the Danish hurdle they will face a more formidable challenge from either the West German or Greek champions. Sherf is reluctant to predict precisely who will be the six to contest the final phase of the coveted trophy. He declines to stick his neck out too far but has these thoughts. As usual, the

two Italian entries are likely to be in at the finish along with a much improved combination from Barcelona. Den Bosch of Holland, also, he points out, have two new American signings and they recently gave the San Antonio Spurs of the NBA a rare contest.

Beyond these four, the coach feels the Yugoslavs are perhaps the best-ever entry from their country, while Limoges of France have never lost a home game in any European competition and could be the surprise packet.

Where does that leave Maccabi? With the utmost care not to nurture too elevated hopes, Sherf opts for the reading that his team's chances are "not at this stage, outstanding." But, he stresses, they have still not played to full potential. With time to tell, things should still brighten considerably. Right now he is content to take it one game at a time.

Is the caution justified or is Sherf building an early alibi for one of Maccabi's rare poor seasons that may coincide with his first at the club.

There is always a danger of a coach's unwillingness to nurture excessive self-confidence. Such an attitude can be destructive, undermining, diminishing a team's belief in itself. Just as confidence is infectious, so is lack of it.

But having watched Maccabi in action this season in both the league and friendlies, I believe Sherf is striking a sound note. Maccabi always grow as the season unfolds, and fans can be reassured that despite his caution they have a good prospect of building up their traditional challenge for the Cup. They should at least have a fair chance of repeating their efforts of the past six seasons when they have twice been champions of Europe and once runners-up.

Yachting's supreme prize

Australia II recovered from a near disastrous start to overtake Liberty and pull away for a decisive victory that has made the challenge of the America's Cup the most exciting ever in the 132 years of ocean racing. The American defenders of the Cup thus had their lead in the best-of-seven series reduced to 3-2. Australia II's victory makes it the first challenging yacht to win two races in a Cup series since 1934 and has lifted interest in the tantalizing battle to fever pitch. In a special report, Will Grimsley assesses the attractions of yachting's most magical event.

NEW YORK (AP). — It's an old, misshapen and bottomless silver pitcher originally bought by the British for \$1,500, but tens of millions have been spent in quest of it. Today it is guarded as zealously as crown jewels.

It has strained international relations and has been the object of bitter feuds, charges of skulduggery, cloak-and-dagger episodes, angry protests.

This is the America's cup. Long the symbol of yacht-racing supremacy, it is the property of the New York Yacht Club, where it sits majestically on an octagon-shaped oak table in the centre of the trophy room, enclosed in bomb-proof glass, a silver rod running up its middle and bolted to the base.

"People say this was done because the Club wanted to make sure no one ever took it away," said Sohei Hohri, the club librarian, with

a smile. "That isn't so. Years ago the cup was uncovered and just sat on one of the tables. At a club reception, someone brushed against it and dislodged it. Measures were taken for better protection."

The protection befits the New York Yacht Club, which much like the America's Cup itself is the epitome of the elite and the exclusive. The Club is a throwback to the gilded age of the Vanderbilts, Mellons, Morgans, Astors, Roosevelts, Paines and Stevens, who once maintained huge mansions and got their recreation by sailing million-dollar yachts.

Over the years, challengers have accused the Club of being stodgy, arrogant and devious — of engaging in unfair tactics to hold onto the trophy.

Indeed, it holds all the aces in the competition. Besides having all the races staged over its home course

off the Rhode Island coast, the Club holds the deed of gift, which lays down the rules. It can change the rules as it pleases. In essence, it conducts the races and serves as judge and jury on controversial matters, which are common.

This year, the controversy is over trying to outlaw the innovative keel that has made "Australia II", perhaps the greatest threat ever to take away the Cup, which hasn't been lost in 24 previous challenges. "Australia II" has not only dominated other foreign challengers but has cloaked its preparations in secrecy.

The syndicate refused to let the vessel be measured publicly, insisting on it being done behind locked doors with armed guards. This piqued the curiosity and the alarm of the New York Yacht Club and brought demands that the keel be remeasured.

The Aussies refused, insisting that three measurements should be enough.

Such controversies are not new. The New York Yacht Club came into possession of the America's Cup in 1851. Learning that England was planning a sailing race in connection with the great Crystal Palace exposition, two New Yorkers, John C. Stevens and George L. Schuyler, formed a syndicate to build a (30.6m.) schooner. She was sailed first to Le Havre,



KANGAROO KEEL. — The latest T-shirt to appear Down-Under as interest in Australia II's efforts to wrest the America's Cup away from the U.S. sweeps Australia. (UPI telephoto)

France, for rigging and then to England for the big regatta. It was one Yankee boat against a fleet of British vessels. The Americans won impressively. British pride was shattered.

Six years later, the Cup was decided to the New York Yacht Club with the stipulation that it be held by any club which wins it "perpetually as a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries."

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At stake in Lebanon

THE CONSEQUENCES for Israel of the several possible outcomes of the military contest in Lebanon are now the subject of acute official attention.

And, as our military correspondent writes elsewhere on this page, pressures are rising to provide tangible support to Amin Jemayel and his government forces in order to prevent the ultimate collapse of his regime. Such a collapse would be a victory for Syria and those elements in Lebanon, including the PLO, implacably hostile to Israel.

Under this formulation, the battle of the Druse against the Christians is secondary, and not the real issue. It is of consequence for Israel only because of the anti-Israel aims of those who are sustaining the Druse and fighting with them, and also, of course, on another plain, because it sets Israel's Druse community at odds with the larger Israeli interest.

Were it possible to argue that a military defeat of the armed forces arrayed against Jemayel would then enable him to govern and bring internal stability to his country it would be easier to credit this line of thought. It would also be easier for Israel, and presumably the U.S. as well, to articulate a coherent plan of action.

However, the deep domestic divisions in Lebanon militate against such an argument. Nor could Jemayel, without continuous outside military help, fend off Syria. Thus there can be no decisive military campaign on behalf of Jemayel and a "united Lebanon."

The real choice for Jemayel, and those external forces who would support him, is between defeat and limited war of unknown duration designed to achieve military attrition that would lead to some political compromise.

Israel, after having suffered just such attrition in Lebanon, remains reluctant to commit itself again. And the U.S. Government, confronted with a Congress already restive over the present scope of American involvement in limited warfare is also ambivalent.

Both the U.S. and Israel still hope that the current scale of fighting — without decisive result — is sufficient to promote a political compromise. This would absolve them of the need to face more difficult choices. But it must also be said that the kind of compromise that might be acceptable to the U.S. or Jemayel himself, would not necessarily be congruent with Israel's wishes. This would be true even if Israel were to commit itself militarily on Jemayel's behalf — a lesson Israel should have learned from its Lebanese intervention.

Yet for Israel there is a wholly other issue at stake in the present Lebanese fighting and that is the future of the country's relations with the U.S. For the moment it appears that the Americans, active as they are in combat, are not keen on any Israeli help. As long as this is true, Israel is off the hook. But should the American attitude change, Israel could not, without damage, remain passive. For then to the already heavy costs of the Lebanese War, Israel would have to add the far-reaching cost of denying the U.S. in a time of need.

Until Israel's redeployment to the Awali River there were signs of close Israel-American coordination. Since that time, however, especially since America's own military support actions in Lebanon, those signs have disappeared from view.

It would be unfortunate indeed if the absence of those signs represents reality, if Israel and the U.S. were not wholly in tandem at least in mind, if not in action. For that, even the absence of a genuine government in Israel, would be no excuse.

The national unity balloon

NOW that President Chaim Herzog has entrusted Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir with the task of forming a new government, the new-old Likud-led coalition partners should allow him to complete his assignment without much further delay. Although Mr. Shamir is duty-bound, even by some Liberal Likud members, to explore the possibility of forming a broad, national unity coalition with the Labour Alignment, such a move is more of a formality and does not seem to be within the realm of political reality.

Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres was right in responding to Mr. Shamir's invitation on Wednesday — shortly after the new Herut-Likud leader was asked by the president to form a new cabinet — by saying that he would bring the proposal before an appropriate party forum already today, so as not to delay the forming of a new government. But he might have done better had he gone through the motions without, in fact, rejecting the national unity idea outright. For it should have been the Labour Party which should expose the futility of Mr. Shamir's proposal, as it does not appear to have been made in good faith.

It is probably with this thought in mind that former justice minister Haim Zadok last night came out in favour of exploring the national unity government proposal. But, he stressed, such a broad government must be based on entirely new and agreed coalition principles and guidelines and must reflect properly the parliamentary strength of the Labour Alignment. With the Labour Alignment Knesset faction commanding 50 seats, as compared to the Likud's 46, he must have obviously meant that in a national unity coalition the Alignment ought to be given such key portfolios as defence and foreign affairs.

But such a thought seems as impractical as the idea that in Israel's present political reality common ground could be found which could unite Likud and Labour on an agreed policy. It is true that we are in a state of national emergency, given the totally deteriorated situation in Lebanon and the state of the economy. But both these calamities are self-inflicted and are the direct outcome of the misguided policy of the Likud-led government.

Moreover, the government's consistent, expansion policy in Judea and Samaria, which is about to close any option for finding a peaceful settlement with the Palestinian Arabs, has remained one of the basic guidelines of the Likud.

The political battle lines in Israel are too clearly drawn today and the differences over the key issues which face the nation are far too wide to be bridged, or rather patched over by ambiguous coalition agreements which mean all things to all men. There is dire need for new direction and change which is also recognized by some Liberal Likud members. But such a change can only come about through early national elections in which the people will be given clear choices and not through political back-room maneuvers.

Under the present circumstances, Mr. Shamir should be allowed to form his government, based on the same narrow coalition as that which was headed by Mr. Begin. Those remaining true Liberals who yearn for political change should then combine their forces with the Labour Alignment to set a date for new elections in the spring. Only by going to the polls will the nation be able to determine the policy which will lead it out of the present morass.

Free-for-all over Lebanon

By HIRSH GOODMAN

IT IS GOING to be very difficult for Israel to remain uninvolved in events north of the Awali River.

Already, the pressure is on. The same people within the defence community and intelligence services who were advocating massive Israeli military involvement in Lebanon before the war, are now advising that Israel not remain impasse in face of the threat to Christian supremacy in that country.

In addition to internal pressures, the government, and particularly Defence Minister Moshe Arens, will come under increasing pressure for support from the Phalange, who are complaining, justifiably, that they have been left in the lurch; and from the American, British, Italian and French peace-keeping forces, who have been left holding the baby.

Already Israel has found itself in the position of having to consider possible military involvement as a result of U.S. and Lebanese government requests. According to senior officials in the defence establishment there is doubt as to how much longer Israel can continue to stand aloof from America's war in the Middle East and not extend a helping hand. To remain uninvolved, especially if the Marines find themselves facing logistic and operational problems in keeping President Amin Jemayel in power, would lead to questioning the credibility of the Israeli-U.S. strategic relationship, financed so heavily by the American taxpayer on the understanding that Israel would be a full partner in protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East.

THUS THERE IS pressure on the government from within and from without. The pressure within extends way beyond the voices of those in the intelligence services who are advocating a re-affirmation of Israeli support to Jemayel. It includes certain ministers who continue to believe that Israel must not give up Beirut to the terrorists and the Left, and a wide body of opi-

nion, stretching across political lines, of people of former or present positions of influence, who over the years were instrumental in building up Israel's relationships with the Lebanese Forces, and who want to preserve them.

The outside pressure, in addition to undisclosed requests for assistance from the Americans that will have to be evaluated individually, is coming from the Lebanese Forces, and Christian members of the Lebanese government, as well as the Christians of the south. The IDF is dependent on the continued goodwill of the latter if its deployment in Southern Lebanon is to be as casualty-free as possible, and their cooperation is essential if terrorist infiltration into the south is to be blocked.

In spite of these pressures Arens apparently has not changed his attitude. His policy continues to be one of non-involvement in events north of the Awali for any reasons other than those that directly threaten either the Galilee, or the IDF in Lebanon. There is increasing scepticism, however, even among those who work closely with the minister, that he will be able to maintain his policy much longer.

Arens, who succeeded Ariel Sharon as defence minister after the latter was ousted on the recommendation of the Kahan Commission that investigated responsibility for the Sabra and Shatilla massacres, is being faced with the stiffest opposition to his policies from the same people who were among the chief architects of Israel's former policies in Lebanon.

These include the current head of the Mossad, who in his former position was one of the main links with the Phalange, often over the opposition of his former boss, Yitzhak Hafi, who recommended, as did the head of military intelligence,

Yehoshua Saguy, that contacts with the Phalange be limited. The director-general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, can also be counted among those responsible for creating the events that led to the expansion of the war in Lebanon.

THE MEN around Arens and those opposing him, form two poles of opinion within the Israeli establishment as to future involvement in Lebanon. It is not possible to assess accurately at this point in time which of the two camps will eventually prevail, given the suspension of any coherent government until Israel's politicians work out who is going to run the country. There is virtually no prime minister, Begin being still closeted at home; the foreign minister is devoting all his time and energies to putting together what he hopes will be the next government; Deputy Prime Minister David Levy is unwilling to exert a leadership role, lest this be interpreted wrongly by those who voted Shamir in as Begin's successor; Ariel Sharon continues to attack Defence Minister Arens' policies, to which there is also opposition within the defence establishment itself. It is impossible to assemble all the components of our present internal situation into a comprehensible picture from which it would be possible to draw any conclusions about Israeli policy.

What we are witnessing is a free-for-all, with policy being dictated by events we can neither control nor understand, and those events are not being uniformly assessed even by those in this country who are charged with formulating position papers upon which the government is supposed to deliberate and decide. As a result, we are going to find ourselves faced by pressures demanding immediate, piecemeal reaction, rather than by a series of deliberate moves on the part of the

Israeli government, which together will translate into long-term policy.

ONE CANNOT avoid the moral implications of continued Israeli passivity to what is going on in Lebanon. Whether we agree with this war or not, we are largely responsible for the post-pullback reality that has developed. We created the circumstances that gave Amin Jemayel's government false hope of a new Lebanon, and lulled the Phalange into believing that if the military chips were down, Israel would be there to pull them out of the mire.

Can Israel really turn a blind eye to the threat hanging heavily over Jemayel's head and to the physical threat facing our former allies?

On the other hand, notwithstanding the moral issues, can Israel really afford to become re-involved in the madness that is Lebanon, and from which there is no way out? Now, 16 months and thousands of lives later, when it is obvious to even the most ardent supporters of the war and its goals that Lebanon's problems cannot be solved by the gun, but can only be exacerbated by the gun, is it not better to make a clean break, to pause, and to rethink what we are trying to achieve, rather than be dragged back into a war in which there are only those who have lost more and those who have lost less?

ARENS is advocating such a break. He has come to the conclusion, apparently, that the only thing to be salvaged from the mess he found in Lebanon when he took over from Ariel Sharon is the hope that Katyushas can be prevented from landing on the Galilee. He also apparently believes that no amount of Israeli intervention can, in the long run, prevent political revolution in Lebanon. He is prepared neither to risk a limb, nor to appropriate the requisite means, in pursuance of the unobtainable: a stable Lebanon

united under a government independent enough to maintain peaceful relations with Israel, and stable enough to withstand the violent manifestations of warring domestic political sentiments.

This places the defence minister in a precarious situation, putting him at odds with a wide-range of people who think differently from him. He could find himself having to fend off the political wolves at the door who covet his job, such as Ariel Sharon, who for the past three weeks has not missed a single public opportunity to cast doubt on Arens' competence; and simultaneously having to contend with opposition from within the establishment who have their own ideas of what this country's defence policies should be.

Add to these the pressures that could be forthcoming from the U.S., the Lebanese government and the Lebanese Forces, and Arens is going to have a hard time maintaining his emphatic refusal to recross the Awali in any meaningful way.

As long as Arens' policies are perceived as personal rather than those of a representative, cohesive government, the danger of renewed Israeli military involvement north of the Awali seems inevitable. The process will start in dribs and drabs, a concession here, giving in to pressure there, and slowly but surely new shackles yoking Israel to events in Lebanon will be forged.

There are legitimate arguments for Israel's abiding by its commitments, and legitimate arguments for getting out of Lebanon as quickly and as completely as possible. What is not legitimate is that a country should be dragged down a path of no return by default, and with no clear goal in sight after the guns have been silenced.

One can think of no more cogent argument for ensuring that this country has a stable government with the least possible delay, lest more blood be spilled without any comprehensible reason.

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's defence correspondent.

READERS' LETTERS

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF ALIYA PROCESS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Everything in Israel isn't negative and Lester Baskin's letter of September 12 about aliya deserves a response.

Israel has lots of wars, but:

1. What country in the world would pay for transportation of new immigrants?
2. What country in the world would send a deputy prime minister to greet new immigrants?
3. What country in the world provides a beautiful Absorption Centre like Beit Canada where a new immigrant can live for months at little or no cost?

When my father arrived at Ellis Island in the great United States, did the magnificent U.S. Government offer him any of the above? But, my father remained on in North America and I wonder how long Mr. Baskin will last here. Jerusalem. L. LYONS

UNSCRUPULOUS CAB DRIVERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I recently returned from Israel — my eleventh visit in the past 12 years. The visit was delightful, as usual, and the group of Christian business and professional people came away greatly enthused and stimulated by modern Israel, with a better understanding of the unique problems of the Middle East.

The only negative aspect of our trip was the conduct and the behaviour of the cab drivers that we encountered in both Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. They were rude, arrogant, discourteous, and crooked. Strong measures should be taken to remove this blight.

It is unfortunate that these drivers don't understand the important position they are in to influence tourist opinion, either positively or negatively. A strong hand must be taken to get them into line. GILBERT J. BAKER Houston, Texas.

THE DRUSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — While the Druse armies, supported and sponsored by the Syrians and the PLO, are attacking the army of the legal government of Lebanon, the Israeli Druse have the unbelievable *chutzpa* of asking the Israeli government to allow them to help Israel's enemies.

I have no intention of attacking any holy cow, nor of questioning the loyalty of Israeli Druse to the State of Israel. I only want to express my astonishment that your editorial, "Death watch on Lebanon" (September 11) also mentioning the Israeli Druse, does not utter a word of criticism of their attitude. You often criticize our government, various Jewish parties, institutions and individuals. Is the Druse community the only exception that should never be criticized? Are the Druse infallible? Netanya. Dr. JACOB ROSIN

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have been re-reading T.E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," first published in 1926, and was struck by the timeless nature of his comments on the feuds and petty rivalries in "Syria." Consider this gem for instance:

"East of them (Arab peasantry) were the Druses, heterodox Moslem followers of a mad and dead Sultan of Egypt. They hated Maronites with a bitter hatred; when encouraged by the Government and the fanatics of Damascus, found expression in great periodic killings."

PETER J. LYTH

Tel Aviv

EXCHANGE RATE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Thanks for the extremely lucid article of September 12 by Mr. Plaut. It might be understood even by Treasury officials!

However, the exchange rate policy severely hurts, not "new immigrants only," but to the same extent, without any bureaucratic move to mitigate their loss, recipients of pensions from abroad, particularly of annuities under the German restitution laws. Many of these old people who have to live on these pensions, have to reduce their modest standard of living, seeing "their" foreign exchange being squandered for tourism and video sets for well-earning people.

AVRAHAM GINOSSAR Ramat Gan.

PENFRIENDS
SCOTT WILLIAMS (19), of 9389 W. Weaver Drive, Littleton, Colorado 80123, is a college student who would like to have Israeli pen-friends in order to learn more about our country.

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MISSING
NORMAN LEVINKIND, 20 years old, English male tourist, dark hair, dark eyes, slight squint, fair skin, height approx. 1.85, was hiking in Israel past week. Has not been heard of since Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1983.
Anyone who has seen him, please phone 052-20524 any hour of day or night, or 03-735814, morning office hours.

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